



THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. IX—No. 1.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1891.

TERMS: \$2.00 per year, in advance.
Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EVER OF THEE.

BY JOHN M'GOVERN.

READER, I know not why I should ask your eye to follow these vagrant lines. I do not. Lay them down, lay them down, and dream out your own youth. Live again those precious minutes that now are years. But pardon me that I write on, as I forgive the world that it goes forward, oblivious of this living drama, which I call My Life.

I am ten years old, and am to go to be a printer. The great sorrow, then, of parting from those who are fortunate to be rid of me—for men are the only animals that are not either highly valued or exterminated. We kill rats. We curry and polish the hides of oxen. But men we can neither turn to our profit or our pleasure. They run at large, and in bad weather, of course, they perish.

It is a big refracted sun that goes down on a homesick spirit. The hack has journeyed all day. The mail-driver says it will be a drouth, for no rain has fallen in two months. A little rain, or at least a sunset without omens, would make the home back there seem nearer. Reader, I went once with my wife to the city school. She took our little child. The great temple of education was entered. The vow was put on the wee scholar. We solemnly withdrew, and left that child to all her terrors. My wife cried. God knows what awful thoughts the little one had, to haunt her life, as this sunset of homesickness in my childhood too haunts me, never to wear away—to be transmitted to my farthest kin.

The awe of the front street in town; the gleam of the yellow house that shall be my new home; the three days of probation before I go down "to learn my trade!" Charley Kimball has begun Monday, I begin Wednesday. That marvelous seniority of three days—let me—let me, reader, take hold on that.

Here is Charley at the left by a window. Tall, graceful, sixteen, three days learned in printing, full of heavenly music—Apollo to my gaze. Here am I, to be hoist on a box, and from this pedestal, to clutch with mine ignorance into that wooden case of type!

Do not lay me down now, O reader, for, that way lies the eternal spring of knowledge! Across that walk of thought stalk Gibbon, Shakespeare, Richard Steele! Upon that frame opens the book of living faces—Lincoln, Douglas, Victor Hugo. In that space box lies all Space! In that case of capitals are the capitals of this world. This dumb little boy, left in the field like the kine, but having no value like unto the kine, he shall peer with filmy eye, and as lid upon lid rises from before his asking soul, he shall see the groves of Greece, ay, the sands of Assyria, and from each secret hiding-place of knowledge hereabout, some ennobling emotion shall leap to welcome him!

He knows how to catch frogs, to split wood—not well. He knows how to play town ball—not well!—you should see Charley Kimball for that! He is to reach his hand toward these small pieces of lead-stuff, and he shall see the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. A barefoot boy is in the ante-room; will Epictetus, Marcus Aurelius, Julian, Frederick, Hugo, Proudhon, Marx, Richard Steele, Shakespeare, Lamartine, Darwin, Agassiz, Lincoln, John Brown—will Jesus of Nazareth see him?

Tell him, Mr. Secretary, not to go! Be sure and tell him to wait! Your position depends on't, we caution you! We caution you! They wish to see this barefoot boy on important business!

We call the hopes of youth sublime, but they are not! It is Life that is sublime! It is Opportunity that is ecstatic! It is this unhoused, unfurred and naked animal found in the field—this mankind, that may laugh at death. It is this Newton who may catch the earth in his hand; it is this Kopernig who may set the orbs a rolling; it is this Darwin who may extort from Nature her dreadest secret—dreaded, God knows, than death. Each was a barefoot boy; each caught his frog, and hopped his scotch, and fenned his dubb, and baited his hook. When Raphael clasped his first butterfly, it was a greater hour than when he set his Madonna in the eternal clouds of art.

Now as I pass my hand over this type-case, stored with all the riches of our universe, I am to set a

paragraph from the *Charleston Courier*. I am to be shocked that rebel-words are to enter Unionism. I am to be shocked that the smaller army has even the right to be defeated! And as I put those letters slowly together, searching painfully for each hiding type, how sweet is that air which Charley Kimball sings:

"Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming;
Thy gentle voice my spirit can cheer."

How like a god! How abject and exquisite my worship and regard! "Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming!"—air most beautiful to my ear! Song that was sung as I stepped homesickly under the portals of paradise! Song that grows sweeter as I lay down Moreri's tomes, Bayle's Dictionary, Hallam's Middle Ages, Mosheim's Church history.

I set and set this type—an age! The line grows long. It is spaced by Charley. "Ever of thee!" he sings, and I begin the second line; the third at ten o'clock. At eleven o'clock I turn my iron tool downward, and Damascus, Lisbon, Ischia—earthquake and destruction happen! My type are on the floor! My heart is like the bats in Robert McIntyre's Wyandotte Cave. I whirl and flutter and hiss, and am distorted in face and soul!

I hear the cheery voice—"Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming—thy gentle voice my spirit can cheer!" I gather the type in a heap. I am not to be further punished. I go on—and learn my trade.

And as the years fall down out of my grasp, and as I gather them in these unsightly heaps, such as I now offer you, dear reader, I hear the gentle voice, singing the beautiful song, and I feel that I love, best of all, the moment that my type fell down. That great disaster made my song immortal, for it is now the song that recalls my calamity.

Our bodies, when they fall in ruins—may not our souls arise? May not the eternal songs of paradise recall our vagrant lives, and make them loveable—as I love Charley Kimball, long unknown to me—long gone from me. Perhaps, e'en now, on aging throat-cords, he strikes the ballad of our early days:

"Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming;
Thy gentle voice my spirit can cheer."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TALKS IN THE PRESSROOM.

BY A WESTERN PRESSMAN.

ONE thing most needful for good effect in illustrated printing is that the engraver and maker of cuts should know what a pressman can and cannot do in the way of bettering the effect of their work with an overlay, and rely as little as possible on the overlay to remedy defects. As a general thing when the artists see the engraver's rubbed proof of a work they forget that the cut is liable to be put in a form with cuts that require much more ink, and that whatever is engraved shallow is lost, to a large extent, by being filled up with ink and more or less fuzz from the paper. It will be seen by many examples in various publications what a

pressman has to contend with in cut printing, and what can be done with an overlay, and a discerning engraver can readily observe where he can simplify matters by the softening of edges in his cutting and thereby save much time, worry and, no doubt, a good deal of profanity. Shallow cuts that require too much overlaying, engraving on the tympan and finicky work in general, and then show up poorly, are those that cause the superintendent to say to the pressman, "Whose ink are you using on that?" "Well, you had better try some of that other." "May be your rollers need wiping off," etc., and finally tell him, "Well, do the best you can," and walk away with a wrinkle on his brow while wondering if he had not better try a new pressman.

Superintendents act in this manner who may have had a good training in composing-room work, or who may have a most accurate knowledge of paper stock, yet, withal, very little knowledge of presswork and its difficulties. Such superintendents are, as a matter of course, suspicious; their very ignorance of the subject of presswork causes them to resent any information offered by an employé, be he ever so well informed, except, perhaps, it be given in a very private and confidential manner, when he (the superintendent) can reap the benefit of the coaching. To say that all superintendents of pressrooms are of this pattern would be so manifestly unfair that it would defeat my purpose in dwelling on this matter: to point out that it is illogical, unbusinesslike and a bad precedent to put a composing-room foreman over the pressroom, and that the firms who are guilty of such a procedure are as shortsighted as if they had put the pressman as overseer in the composing room—only more so.

How very little attention is paid to the care of inks, despite the iteration and reiteration of warnings and instructions! In this connection I wish to repeat instructions and hints offered before, although, perhaps, not in the same language, as I consider it missionary work from the amount of waste I witness in this respect, namely, the handling of inks, for probably from no other source is a loss from waste so great as in the matter of inks, especially in large establishments. Take, for instance, the pressman who opens a can of ink by prizing the cover off, thereby bending and twisting it out of shape, instead of inserting a knife under the lid and running the blade around the edge of the can, thus removing it in a workmanlike way. This style of pressman, when removing ink from the can, digs his knife down in the center almost to the bottom, removes the ink, covers the can, puts it away, and the next time he wants to use that ink he has to scrape all around the hole he made the last time he used it, thus wasting a considerable quantity of ink; whereas if he had removed the skin, inserted his knife deep enough to remove the desired amount of ink, and, after smoothing over the unevenness, put the cover on and laid the ink away, the next time he wanted to use it he would only have had to take a thin layer of skin off, and

there would be his ink all fair and clean and ready for use without waste. Leaving covers off quick-drying inks is another evil which pressmen ought to remedy, as the air gets at the ink, and in a very short time a thick crust is formed, which is a serious waste. Then there is the slobberer. Everybody knows him. The fellow who slobbers the outside of the ink can so that he really has as much ink outside as in the can. How we all love to handle that can when he gets through with it.

The next character I may notice is the man who gets a little seal or monogram to work, and, mixing his colors, puts the job on, makes a comparison with his sample, and finds he has got it too dark. He proceeds to lighten it up, but finds he has made it too light, and after going through the same process two or three times he at last strikes the desired color, but finds he has mixed enough tint to run a poster off with, yet he consoles himself with the thought, "Oh, well, this job will be in again in a short time," and, musing thus, he wraps up the ink, puts it away, and there it lies until cleaning-up day comes around, when he runs across his old friend the paper of tint ink and consigns it to the oily rag can, when all such waste could have been avoided by mixing a very small quantity at first, and increasing it after he had got the desired tint. A rule that meets with success in caring for inks is to have a place for each color, and keep each color in its own place. Always keep inks covered, for besides the shiftless appearance of a number of ink cans without covers, dirt and dust drop in and the consequence is dirty colored work, a source of annoyance to the pressman and employer alike, and a general dissatisfaction on the part of customers.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS ON LABOR DAY.

BY CYRUS FIELD WILLARD.

AN ex-president of Boston Typographical Union said to me, the day after Labor Day:

"I think this parading is all nonsense, anyway; if I had my way, the union would never parade."

As he is, like Falstaff, "somewhat fat and scant of breath," I did not doubt his earnestness in making the statement. His remark is only a sample, however, of the feeling that is prevalent among a large number of printers. They do not believe in Labor Day parades, they say, for many reasons. These when analyzed resolve themselves into four, namely:

1. Fatigue.
2. Expense.
3. Disapproval of all forms of display.
4. Feeling that, in some way, marching in a labor parade is a compromise of their dignity.

I believe that the printers of this and all their kindred trades should have an organization that not only shall be the peer of any other, but shall be superior, head and shoulders above any other form of association. Edward Atkinson recognized the possibilities of

the situation in his address to the convention of the International Typographical Union at Boston recently when he said: "You men stand at the very throat of knowledge. Through your brains and fingers all the education and news the people are to have, must sift."

The organization of such a class should take the front rank, and so it will when the possibilities of what can be accomplished by organized effort by employers as well as journeymen are realized. This is said parenthetically as an index finger pointing to the fact that Labor Day is one of the agencies to bring about that desirable but very rare feeling, fraternity.

The fatigue of marching is not so great as is imagined, and if memory is searched it will be found that the fatigue after Labor Day can be generally traced to other causes. As a matter of fact, the march is precisely the exercise that is needed by the average newspaper compositor who stands and sways at his case for hours, inasmuch as it brings into play another set of muscles than those generally used.

The expense is what most unions make it, and it rests with the men themselves. Outside of the time lost, the expense need be very small. The exercise in the open air is, on the other hand, liable to prevent sickness and its attendant doctor's bills. The money spent on Labor Day badges, etc., is at least harmlessly spent.

There are many who are opposed to all forms of "fuss and feathers," and to them all kinds of display is distasteful. Mere personal vaingloriousness, which exhibits itself in the proud display of a militia uniform, of course, is worthy the condemnation of those who fall, like these, in this class. It is all nonsense, such display. But there is a form of display which is creditable, and which is on the same plane with the feeling for display which prompts men to form an exposition and exhibit the products of their handiwork. This is the feeling which brings men out *en masse*, sinking their individuality to glorify a trade of which they are proud. If they are not proud of the trade they had better get out of it, as they will never amount to anything in it.

This brings us to the fourth class, which, I suppose, is the largest of those who do not want to parade Labor Day. They feel that their dignity is compromised because, as a rule, they belong to that class of half-educated craftsmen who are not yet so thoroughly the master of the trade as to be proud of it. They are "sports," oftentimes, and ashamed to let people know they work for a living. Others are members of that class which would not belong to the union if they did not have to possess a card before going to work. They also do not want people to think they are engaged in honorable labor, and so are opposed to turning out in a parade where they can be seen and the fact become apparent to all who see them.

These compose the class who never know the glow of exultation which comes to the artist when he has produced a masterpiece. The true mechanic takes as keen a delight when he says to himself, "I have

produced something." The men who labor, one and all, should feel a pride in the fact that they do labor.

Some men may feel that it is all right to turn out in their own union ranks, but to be mixed up with a lot of hodcarriers and bricklayers is something that runs against the grain. This is, of course, due to the feeling of superiority of one trade over another. I do not know in what particular, as business is carried on nowadays, a printer is superior to a bricklayer. They both earn about the same wages, and a good bricklayer requires to be about as intelligent as a good printer.

Upon examination it will generally be found that one trade is as good as another in its relation to satisfying the demands of society. The great trouble is that the hours of labor are, as a rule, too long to have that intense interest and delight in the work maintained as it should be all through a man's working hours. Subdivision of labor brings monotony, a foe to artistic excellence.

Respect for labor and a desire and delight in his work are coincident in the thorough mechanic. These are the ones who, when they become union men, are the staunchest of all. They are the ones who believe in celebrating Labor Day, because they respect themselves. They are the ones who believe in trade technical schools, under the control of the union, because not only do they know enough to know that they do not "know it all," but they realize that the tremendous strides that are being made in science applied to industry are such that the best mechanics are liable to get behind unless they are in exceptional positions. These are the men who do not believe they compromise their individual dignity on Labor Day, because they understand in a measure the great dignity of labor itself, honestly, artistically and joyfully performed.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING PROOFS.

BY TUNIC.

WITHOUT question one of the most neglected parts of the work in the majority of job printing offices is that of taking proofs. Many compositors seem to think, after spending hours sometimes upon a piece of work into which they have combined the originality of their minds with the skill of their hands until they have really created something worthy of themselves, that their work is finished and little or no care is exercised in taking the proof. The proof of that which on the galley may be the very acme of typographical perfection oftentimes goes to the customer for inspection in a condition which renders it not only unattractive, but which really detracts most materially from the appearance of the job, rendering it much less presentable and pleasing to the eye of the critical patron than it would have been had proper methods been observed in taking the proof. "First impressions are lasting," and thus a wrong idea is conveyed of what the appearance of the work will be

when finished. Changes are marked, and frequently the entire arrangement of the job is changed as a consequence of this carelessness, thereby causing the customer to lose faith in the ability of his printers, the proprietor of the printing office to lose money on the work; and lastly, but not least, causing the compositor to add profanity to his list of sins. All this trouble can in a great measure be obviated, and the following suggestions are appended with a view toward helping members of the craft over this proof difficulty, which they undoubtedly will, if acted upon. The purchase of a good proof press is one of the best investments that can be made; but, notwithstanding this fact, many job rooms continue to "keep house" without the aid of such an article, and even in some quite pretentious establishments proofs are hammered off in the old way on the stone with mallet and planer, without any seeming attention being paid to the wear and tear of delicate type faces and costly material. But this habit will probably always continue, along with numerous other deep-rooted and pernicious practices into which "penny wise but pound foolish" managers and proprietors have allowed their employes to drift. The proof planer has undoubtedly come to stay in many offices, and it is not the object at this time to attempt to drive it from the field. But its productions can certainly be improved. Whether proof press or planer is used, keep them in good order. Change the blanket as often as necessary to keep it free from holes and a hard glossy surface. A sheet of even, heavy blotting paper under the blanket will add greatly to its utility. Let each compositor in the jobroom take proofs of his own work. Provide a good sized ink slab, either of stone, glass or iron, and see that it is kept clean. It should be washed daily without fail. Use a good quality of job ink for proofs of job work, and do not keep it in an open can where it will accumulate dirt and grit. When the boy washes the ink slab let him put enough clean, fresh ink on one end of it to last for that day and no more. A proof roller in good condition is as necessary for satisfactory proofs as good rollers on the job presses are for the production of perfect presswork. Let the proof roller be thoroughly washed every day, and when through using it hang it up out of the way of falling dust and dirt. Distribute the ink well and use it according to the matter to be proved—little ink for light jobs and faces and more for heavy ones. A little judgment exercised in this direction will make itself apparent. Keep the benzine can and brush handy and have them always where they belong; and above all, insist upon their use. Never use a rag to "rub a form off." The rag method of washing forms after proving them may be a source of income to the typefounder, but it will not improve the type faces. The paper used in taking proofs is of vital importance. Use the best quality of unsized stock and plenty of it. Do not cut your proof sheets as though you were using the last sheet of paper in the house and never expected to have any more. Establish regular sizes for proof sheets and do not send out proofs of the same size pages

on different sizes of paper. The following three sizes will suffice for the general run of job and book work in almost any office: 8 by 12 inches for the smaller jobs; 12 by 18 inches for the larger ones; 8 by 24 inches for headings and book work. Get out of the old way of wetting the proof sheet. Much valuable time is wasted in hunting up the sponge, in wetting it, and in drying the sheet when made too wet, to say nothing of the bedraggled appearance of the proof after it has been taken. What printer has not held a wet proof around the stove pipe, against the heater or over a gas jet to render it dry enough for the proofreader to trust his pencil on? Avoid all this trouble in the following manner: Go to a tinshop and have a shallow pan made for each size of paper you wish to use, say about two and a half inches deep and an inch larger each way than the paper. The material may be of tin, zinc or galvanized iron. With these pans have covers made that will fit into them loosely with handles on the top sides. In the bottoms of these pans place three or four sheets of blotting paper. Then over the under sides of the covers stretch pieces of muslin, drawing them over the edges and fastening them from side to side and end to end with heavy thread. Before fastening insert under the muslin several sheets of blotting paper. Your wetting pans are now ready for use, and all that is required is to thoroughly soak the blotting paper with water, place the proof sheets in them and cover them up. In a short time the water will evenly penetrate every sheet, and in this way there is always ready for immediate use a supply of proof paper that cannot be excelled. Enough to last several days or a week can be prepared, and a part of the office boy's time can be no more economically employed than in attending to such things as this. The advantages of this scheme are patent to all printers. The cost of three of these proof-paper pans can be saved every week in an office of any size by doing away with the loss of time and annoyance of cutting or tearing proof sheets and preparing them for use.

On proofs of small commercial work, especially, always trace around the form with a lead pencil the size and shape of the stock to be used. This will give the customer some idea of how the job will look as regards filling the space when printed. In many instances this method will make a decided change for the better in the appearance of the work. Never allow a proof to go out containing typographical errors or turned letters. Insist upon the proof sheet being kept scrupulously neat and clean. Patrons of the office may admire art work and "fakes," but few will discover any beauty in the impression of inky fingers on the proof. When enclosing the proof in the envelope to send out, fold it as few times as possible, and in cases of small work always fold the sheet the way the type lines run as nearly as practicable. Many additional ideas concerning proofs might be elucidated here, but with these before the printer others will naturally suggest themselves, and, if followed out, the result cannot fail of proving satisfactory.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PAST NO LESSON FOR THE FUTURE.

BY COSMOS.

IN days not long gone by any forecast of the events that have taken place or of inventions that have been made, either in mechanics or in process work, in recent years, would have been considered as the vagaries of a disordered mind. At this day, however, incredulity has no place in the inventive or scientific world. The decade last past has been so pregnant with additions to human knowledge that it is fair to assume the visions of Bellamy, apart from their politico-economic aspect, bid fair to be realized and surpassed. The means of rapid transit from continent to continent, the telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph, the typewriting machine, the various typesetting mechanisms, and photography with its adaptation to process engraving, which latter on account of its economy has almost retired wood engraving despite its superior beauty and artistic effects, have required the use of immense sums of money to make them operative; and making a solidarity of interest among a number of men, necessarily causing them to form combinations or trusts, show that means must be taken for the conservation of the interests of the vast army of men who toil for a daily wage. This mighty problem, having but the shadow of precedent, upsets the theories of political economists so completely that any attempt to voice them, as a guide for present or future action, is received with scant consideration.

The employment of boys, ostensibly to learn a trade, but in reality to learn merely enough to fill a certain niche in the departmental economy of the large establishments, is filling the laboring world with hosts of incompetents, and the theories advanced as remedies for the evil are as various as they are conflicting.

The apprenticeship system, that is, indenturing, an Old World relic, is fondly caressed by some and spurned by others. And it must be admitted that its strength, lying chiefly in parental control or guardianship, would have but little effect in the United States. The theory of technical schools being the remedy has many strong points in its favor, and the world has not lost all its philanthropists to aid in making such institutions a success. The widow of Joseph Reynolds—"Diamond Joe"—has, as stated by the *Chicago Herald*, announced her intention to carry out faithfully her husband's desires in regard to the bestowal of his property, so far as they were known to her, and the result is that Chicago is to have a manual training school on a scale never before attempted in this or any other country. "Such a use of wealth and such scrupulous and high honor in carrying out the wishes of the dead convey a lesson that is needed in these days," is the comment of that newspaper, which has additional meaning when it is remembered that "Diamond Joe" died without making a will and leaving an estate worth \$15,000,000.

This to some trades unionists will cause them to think the Philistines are upon them, and, indeed, the evils that may accrue from the education of youths in

trades without instruction in trades union principles will be fully realized unless a pacific and earnest disposition is not immediately displayed by trades organizations to march with the times and take hold of the matter of technical education.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOW TO MAKE GOLD LEAF ADHERE TO LEATHER.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

WHEN the book which is to be gilded and gold lettered has passed through the preliminary stages of binding, etc., and is sufficiently dry, a heavy coat of paste wash with about five or six drops of oxalic acid well mixed into it should be applied with a sponge. One coat of paste wash will be found sufficient, when it should be set to dry about twenty-five minutes.

Dissolve egg albumen about four days before using, and having strained a cupful put in about a teaspoonful of milk, which will keep the froth down. It is desirable to have the size comparatively thin, but with sufficient adhesive qualities. Apply a coat of this size with a sponge to the leather and let it dry say twenty minutes, after which apply a second coat, being careful to go over the surface quickly and in straight lines, avoiding a repetition in applying as it will otherwise streak or rub off the first coat. This last coat should be allowed to dry about thirty minutes.

The leather is now in a condition to receive the gold, and care should be taken that the sized surface of the leather shall not be handled or brought in contact with anything that will disturb the coating of size. Having cut strips of gold leaf appropriate to the work in hand, heat the gilding roll, place the gold strips you have cut upon the roll and commence fileting the back of the book. Continue this with the hot roll until sufficient gold lines have been placed, when preparation may be made for lettering the book, by having the type set up and placed in hot pallet. Where it is intended to place the lettering on the leather put a small quantity of olive oil on a piece of cotton and rub over the leather sufficient oil to stick the gold leaf to leather. This done, take the hot type and pass over the back of book or where the gold has been laid for that purpose, using considerable pressure. The gold will adhere in every case. Do not apply any gilding powder to leather for blank-book finishing. Powder is used only for lettering single names on work where staining the leather would be objectionable.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.

BY S. K. PARKER.

WHO can doubt but what the art of printing, so far as the compositor's relation thereto, is on the verge of a revolution or radical change. All signs of the times point in that direction. That the idea of a typesetting machine, or a machine that will supersede typesetting or even the use of types, has come to stay can hardly be disputed. It only remains for practical

experiment to determine which of the contestants for superiority in the line of present machines will prove to be the best and most available for use in book and news work, or how far improvements or new ideas and new inventions can be carried. The writer is much impressed with the conviction that electricity will play no unimportant part in the perfected typesetting (or its equivalent) machine, either as an adjunct to its operation or as a prime factor in the principles of its construction.

Job printing, it would seem, from the nature of the work, will necessarily be exempt from invasion by this new element, and this department may rest undisturbed for the present, or until, perhaps, photography or some kindred art intrudes and wakes up the job compositor from his fancied position of security.

The domain of wood engraving, as is well known, has been immensely trespassed upon by the photo-engraving process, and one cannot help but smile at the futile and vain efforts of some rule twisters to tread upon the coat-tail of the engraver, who in his turn is being distanced mainly by the aid of the camera and Old Sol.

Science and the mechanical arts have always proceeded hand in hand in the production and perfection of the different steps in the evolution of printing from its inception to its present stage. The mechanical processes of producing the wood blocks and types of the early printers necessitated the aid of science in the combination of inks, colors and roller compositions. The mechanical process of stereotyping called forth the aid of science in the direction of attaining greater durability and applicability of the plates, resulting in the electrotpe, produced through the medium of the galvanic battery, aided by electricity.

The beautiful productions of the various process-engravings which we see in the magazines and art journals of the present day are the result of this union of science and mechanical art; and undoubtedly this combination of forces will continue until it results in the final perfection of a machine or process by which the drudgery of the hand compositor will be relegated to the memories of the past.

When this result has been reached, how funny it will seem when we think of all the worriments and complaints that were wont to be made by the compositors over the petty but vexatious details which accompanied the old method of doing things, and to read in the old text books and printers' journals the instructions and suggestions to apprentices as to the proper habits to form when learning to set type—to stand erect, not on one leg, not to click the type in the stick, not to bob his head, make false motions, etc. In fact, all the value of such literature as a practical aid to the beginner and the workman will have passed away, and the only interest remaining to it will be that pertaining to curiosities. Scales of prices, chapel rules and traditions will all be changed or become obsolete. All the thought and attention which of late has been

bestowed upon the arrangement of offices, etc., will be rendered useless. More or less old material and appliances will be no longer required, and the machine, like a new carpet in the house, will bring in its train requisitions for new furnishings and fixtures.

The phase of the subject as to what will be the practical result to the craft in this displacement of hand labor, would at first glance appear to be to the disadvantage of the compositor; but a review of the past history of the results attending the introduction of labor-saving machinery is reassuring, and leads us to believe that labor will not get the worst of the change, provided that capital is not allowed, as has been so often the case, to reap the lion's share of the benefits. An article by "An Old-time Printer" in the September number of this journal contains a pertinent suggestion on this point. It is unnecessary, therefore, to go over the same ground.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE DISCOUNT HUMBUG.

BY CONCORD.

DISCOUNT is a humbug, and it is discount off the price of almost everything that has driven the business people wild; and no one seems to care how workmen are paid, nor whether any profit or even return comes to the manufacturer. There is hardly a deal where someone else would not have shaved a little closer. What is it coming to? Why, this: Buyers will get the big end, and instead of getting a discount of say ten per cent, they will get ninety cents worth and the manufacturer will get ten cents on the dollar! Things have been overdone, overdrawn, exaggerated so much, that market values are only myths. "Comprehensive advertising," which means the use of flaming and extravagant descriptions of goods, by claiming them to be "the best goods in the world," made in the largest establishment in the world! The whole aim seems to be to beautifully misrepresent. The foregoing has no reference to the seemingly popular style used legitimately enough by many houses; but it has reference to that arbitrary, bulldozing, deceiving, unreal, and, therefore, to honest people, repulsive style which bears falsity on its face to the most casual reader; and it, to a certain extent, defeats its purpose. For instance, to advertise the productions of a manufacturing house in blazing and yet really unmeaning terms belittles such a house, and its dignity suffers and its word is taken rather doubtfully. It smacks of the live-and-not-let-live principle, and fosters a false and deceitful way of doing business, causing disappointment and loss to purchasers who have been taken in by it. To placard and in other ways advertise in the public papers and trade journals that this house—par excellence—is the house, is generally done by new and inexperienced concerns that have just been hatched, but that does not excuse them; and yet some older houses, seeming to fear that such blatant nonsense will injure their trade, or entrap some of their unsuspecting customers, attempt the same thing to their shame, but

they fail to secure the prize. Why? Because of incompatibility. For where buyers come in response to such inducements, they expect to find goods fully up to the standard; better, indeed, than it is in the power of the advertisers to produce; and they are disappointed on being offered goods really inferior to those produced by experienced concerns whose goods are known and are always taken as standard. There has been in the raw, the warp or woof, or the putting together by cheap labor, some slighting, so that the cost of production has been reduced and the quality has suffered to such an extent that it is doubtful whether it can be called first-class. It is put upon the market and represented as first-class, defects not being visible, but reduced in price as a blind by which to sell it and other goods, possibly no better, and which could not be sold except by paying the buyer a high price for buying in the shape of a discount. After a little while the buyer finds that he was caught in a trap—is disappointed, not to say cheated; he declares against all tramp sellers and low prices—prices "below cost," below cost of production, even. How absurd to business men who know how unwise it is to sell at cost or at a loss. If selling at a loss is not made up (if it is ever to be made up or covered), the producer suffers; or, if made up, the buyer has been imposed upon, and he suffers. Again, old, unsalable-in-the-regular-way, shopworn goods are got off in this manner to the unwary: Some samples of goods are sent to the "trade" at fabulously low prices to be retailed at regular list figures, and these samples on critical examination fall perhaps from ten to twenty-five per cent below standard, and would not be ordered by a reputable house, while the low offer was jumped at by others and sold regularly, thus taking the risk of dissatisfaction. Here is an excerpt from a business letter of a buyer who knew what he wanted and had so far failed to find it: "There are two dealers here, but they keep nothing but cheap affairs made at—and advertised as the best." Here is a quotation from one of the "private" business circular letters sent to the trade: "In announcing this as the most attractive collection of special goods we have yet produced, we wish to be understood literally and without any of the usual discount for advertising enthusiasm." There is such a large quantity of miserable subterfuges for first-class goods in the market that they unsettle regular current prices to such an extent as to give it a feverish and unnatural condition and destroy confidence between buyer and seller, and also in the real value of the goods; so that the buyer questions whether the purchasing power of his dollar was what it should be and he finds that the advertising caught him. It seems to come down to the "diamond-cut-diamond" principle, and the shrewdest, sharpest, most unprincipled way of doing business will rule for the present, so that quality, finish, real value mean but little alongside of big discount, low price and cheap; and really, as business is generally conducted in the year 1891, it lacks the clear, sturdy, honest, straight-

forward, above-board quality of the years gone by when rivals were glad of each other's success. There was then as now enough business at fair prices for honest goods for the whole train of producers, and both manufacturers and consumers were satisfied. May business men soon again get into the way of doing unto others as they would have others do to them.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A LITTLE BOOKE OF YE OLDEN DAYES.

BY AN OLD-TIME PRINTER.

"THE PRINTER'S MANUAL; or, a Brief Treatise on the Art of Printing, including Some New and Important Subjects not Before Discussed. By A. N. Sherman, New York; West & Trow, Printers. 1834."

THE foregoing is the wording of the title page of a little book of ninety-two pages, including twelve pages of advertisements, the cover of which measures $2\frac{7}{8}$ by $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches, in the possession of Mr. H. S. Keeney, of Weyauwega, Wisconsin. The writer had been an apprentice for two years when this book was published, and now has many distinct recollections of persons and matters relating to the year named. In the preface the author says, among other things: "It is not expected that this, or any other work, will, alone, produce perfection in the art." And time has proved the absolute truth of this statement; for, after the lapse of almost sixty years, perfection is not yet reached. And further, we quote: "We know that no book, however voluminous, no directions, however minute, will ever supersede experience."

A few of the first pages are taken up by remarks on "Numeral Letters," "Accented Letters," "Observations on Composing," "Nouns," "Titles," "Making-up, Correcting, etc." Chapter II relates to imposing forms, and occupies thirty-three pages, some of which impositions have become obsolete, while others are embodied in the best "manuals" of the present time. Chapter III is devoted to printing presses (which were about all hand presses) and "inking machines." It would seem very strange to find one of the latter in use at this time, and perhaps very few printers are now living who ever saw one or worked with it.

Chapter IV is devoted to Greek and Hebrew, with cases for the same, and music case, etc., following which is, perhaps, the most interesting to printers, the "scale of prices adopted by the Typographical Association of New York, June 15, 1833." A few figures are here given:

Composition.—English to nonpareil, 25 cents per 1,000 ems; agate, 27; pearl, 30; diamond, $37\frac{1}{2}$. The extras were much the same as now. Hour work, 15 cents per hour; Greek and Latin, or Greek and English composition, price and one-half. Works in Latin or Spanish, 3 cents per 1,000 ems extra; French, 5 cents; arithmetical works, 5 cents; rule and figure work, double price; algebraical and works composed principally of medical, astronomical, or other signs, double price.

Presswork.—From 30 cents to 45 cents per token,

according to size of form. Then follow instructions for making rollers, etc.

Among the advertisements are Robert Hoe & Co., pressmakers and machinists, 29 and 31 Gold street, the business of which company has assumed such proportions that their name is no longer seen in the advertising columns of any journal; Rust's patent printing presses; George N. Miner, machine shop; John Bell, printers' joiner; J. S. Redfield, stereotype foundry; William John Spence, self-inking machine; C. Bartlett, paper warehouse and card manufactory; J. L. Cross, paper warehouse; G. Peacock, colored paper and wirecloth warehouse; George Mather, printing ink, 111 Prince street, now George Mather's Sons, at 60 John street; S. D. & B. F. Childs, wood engravers, 4 John street, of which firm S. D. Childs removed to Chicago in 1836, and died a number of years ago, and the business is now carried on under the firm name of S. D. Childs & Co., at 140 and 142 Monroe street, Chicago, by Mrs. Mary A. Childs and J. A. Smith, the latter being manager of the concern, which has branched out until it covers all departments in the printing and stationery trades; D. Wells, wood letter cutter; H. Pattison, printers' intelligence office; Francis F. Ripley, stereotype foundry. A few of the above names are still "household words" through their successors, but nearly if not quite all have joined the silent majority. The list, however, calls to mind many old-time memories, and it is pleasant to see the names in print. But I fail to see the names of Pell, Bruce, and Connor, all at that time prominent typefounders.

In this scale of prices nothing is said as to the number of hours constituting a day's work; but, as it was adopted by employing printers about the time that the ten-hour day was established, it is presumed that ten hours was the number. Previous to 1833 all mechanics worked from 12 to 15 hours, commencing at sunrise and working until sunset in summer, and from six A.M. to nine P.M. in winter. The writer, as the youngest apprentice, had to make the fires in the winter before breakfast, and prepare the candles and candlesticks for evening work, during the winter of 1832-3. After that time the work ceased at six o'clock P.M. and the next winter another made the fires, etc.

In the scale for pressmen, one employed by the week was to receive not less than \$9 per week.

Among the pressmen in the printing office of William Van Norden, where my apprenticeship commenced, was the famous roller maker, Samuel Bingham, who then made the rollers for that office, as well as worked a hand press. The name is still kept prominent by his sons. A year or two afterward, William Turner was one of the pressmen, who became professor of Greek and Hebrew in Union Theological Institute. He was the proofreader on Professor Anthon's Classical Dictionary, first edition, which was printed by Van Norden, and I carried the proofsheets to old Columbia College, on Church street, at the foot of Park Place, the scene of the late tragedy.

PRINTERS'
FANCY STATIONERY
DEPARTMENT.

J. W. Butler Paper Co.

183 to 187 Monroe Street,

Chicago.

IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR,
WRITE
US FOR SAME.



1863.

1889.



BYRON WESTON'S

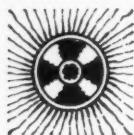
JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Linen Ledger and Record Paper,

DALTON, MASS., U.S.A.

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS

ESTABLISHED 1801.



FIRST-CLASS FLAT AND FOLDED

Papers recommend themselves as unexcelled for correspondence, business or pleasure, and for legal blanks and important documents. * * * * *

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS



LINEN LEDGER

Paper possesses every requisite for books of record, where delicate and permanent color, ease in engrossing upon its pages, and great durability in long and hard service are essential. * * * * *

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS COMPANY,

... MANUFACTURERS ...

DALTON, MASS., U. S. A.

—FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY—

FIRST-CLASS FLAT AND FOLDED PAPERS, J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO. AND BRADNER SMITH & CO.

H. E. MEAD, Pres't.

A. T. HODGE, Sec'y.

W. C. GILLET, Treas.



Manufacturers and Dealers in

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER,
RULED, BOOK, WRITING,
POSTER AND NEWS**PAPERS.**ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD,
AND
ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

120-122 Franklin St., Chicago

ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOK, COVER, MANILA, ROPE MANILA,
ETC., ETC.,181 MONROE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.Send one dollar and get a copy of **WHITE'S MULTI-COLOR CHARTS**
for Printers and Publishers. A book of reference, made up of 73 different
specimens of paper, each showing 32 distinctive effects in color printing.We make a Specialty of the Finest
Grades of Papers.Samples and Prices furnished
on Application.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST-CLASS LINEN

LEDGER PAPERS

WATERMARKED

SCOTCH LINEN

LEDGER.

OUR FIRST-CLASS

TREASURY BOND,

BANK NOTE AND

PARCHMENT PAPERS

ARE UNEXCELLED.

PARSONS

PAPER CO.

Holyoke,
Mass.

OLD HAMPDEN BOND.
MERCANTILE BOND.
WHITE AND TINTED WRITINGS AND BRISTOL BOARDS.
ROYAL LINEN LEDGER.

**THE ROSBACK
IMPROVED
PERFORATOR**Has many points of
superiority
over other Machines.Send for new Descriptive
Circular and Price List.**F.P. ROSBACK,**
MANUFACTURER,
Successor to ROSBACK & REED,
37, 39, 41 South Canal St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. H. TAYLOR.

JAMES T. MIX.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co.**WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS**

207 & 209 Monroe St., Chicago.

We carry a very Complete line of the following:

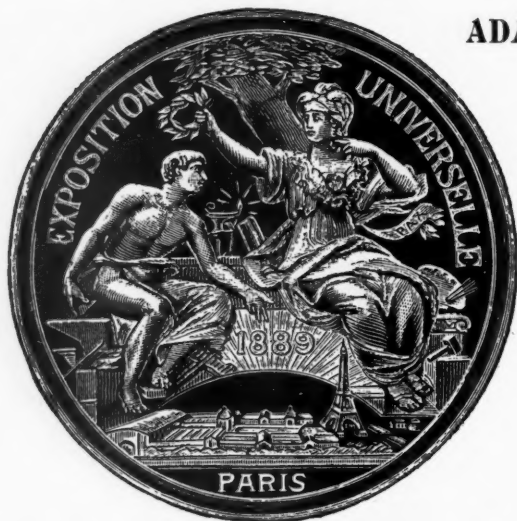
Cover Papers,	Extra Chromo Plate Papers,
Extra Super Book Papers, White and Tinted,	No. 1 and 2 Lith. Book Papers,
No. 1 Super Book, White and Tinted,	Document Manila,
No. 1 S. & C. Book, White and Tinted,	Wrapping Manila,
No. 2 Machine Finished, White and Tinted,	Roll Manila,
Colored Book Papers,	Fine Laid Book,
Extra Heavy Toned Laid Papers,	Enamelled Book,
Parchment Manila Writing,	Print Papers.
Railroad Manila Writing,	

A SPECIALTY OF PRINTING PAPER IN ROLLS.
SEND FOR OUR NEW SAMPLE BOOK AND PRICES.

Send 25 cents in stamps to pay express or postage on sample book.

THE L. L. BROWN PAPER CO.

ADAMS, MASS., U.S.A.



RECEIVED
AT THE
PARIS
EXPOSITION,
· 1889 ·



THE HIGHEST AND ONLY AWARD—THE GOLD MEDAL!

For Superiority of their LINEN LEDGER and RECORD PAPERS.



AT THE
EXPOSITION OF THE
OHIO VALLEY AND CENTRAL
STATES,
CINCINNATI,
— 1888 —



THIS COMPANY RECEIVED THE SILVER MEDAL!

IT BEING THE ONLY AWARD MADE FOR LEDGER PAPERS.

The report of the Jury of Awards reads: "For strength of fibre and excellence in writing and erasing qualities we recommend the highest award be given the L. L. BROWN PAPER Co."



THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
NEW YORK,
NOVEMBER, 1889,



AWARDED THE L. L. BROWN PAPER CO. THE MEDAL OF SUPERIORITY

For LINEN LEDGER and RECORD PAPERS.

F. P. Elliott & Co.



Nos. 203 and 210 Randolph Street,
 ==Chicago.==

KEITH PAPER COMPANY,

TURNER'S FALLS, MASS.

FACSIMILE
 OF
 WATERMARKS.



SEND
 FOR
 SAMPLES.

KEITH LEDGER PAPERS are well made, strong, hard sized, rule nicely, write easily, erase and rewrite without difficulty, and have been given the preference by good judges in competitive tests with all other leading brands of Ledger paper.



RAVELSTONE Flats are made in Laid and Wove, White and Perfection Tints, and are used by Lithographers, Stationers and Printers for first-class Commercial Stationery for Banks, Insurance Offices and Business Houses generally. These papers are also put up ruled and folded, in the usual sizes.



WESTLOCK Flats are well known and highly prized for their good color, cleanness, freedom from imperfections and all adulterants, strength, hard sizing, and are used for all kinds of commercial work, being especially preferred by makers of Blank Books, because they are thicker for the weight than other papers. These papers are put up folded, and in Note, Letter and Bill Heads, etc.

The above Papers are offered to the Trade through Agents located in the principal centers of distribution throughout the Country.

D. J. REILLY & COMPANY,

O. J. MAIGNE, Surviving Partner,

324 AND 326 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

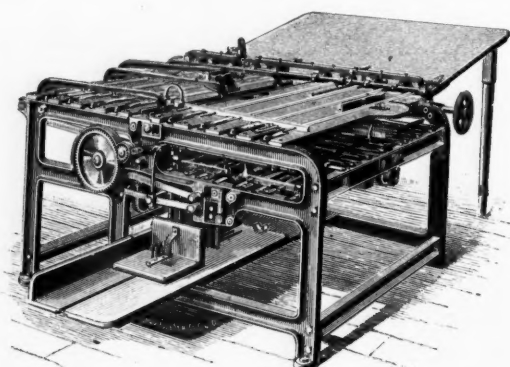
"PEERLESS"
 ROLLER
 COMPOSITION



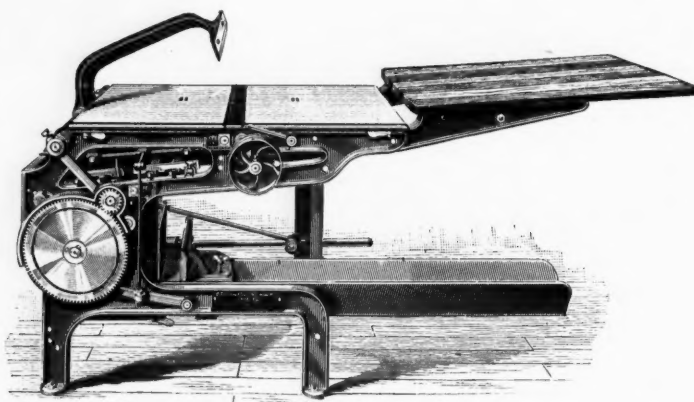
"ACME"
 ROLLER
 COMPOSITION

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR CASTING ROLLERS IN EITHER OF THE ABOVE COMPOSITIONS.
 ALL WORK WARRANTED TO SATISFY THE MOST EXACTING REQUIREMENTS.

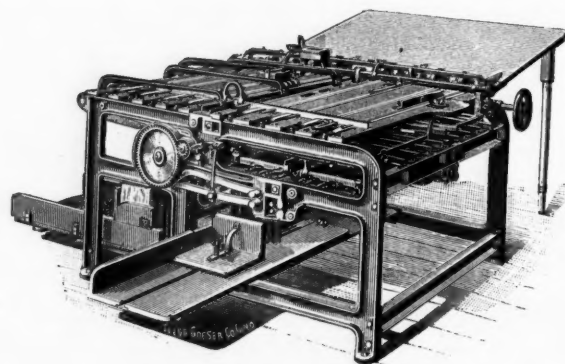
ALL THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED METHODS FOR CASTING ROLLERS EMPLOYED IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT.



NEWSPAPER FOLDER.—Made with three and four fold deliveries and with paster and trimmer for eight pages.



NEW BOOK FOLDER.—Three-fold or sixteen-page machine. Can be fed to gauges as well as to points.



CHALLENGE COMBINATION.—Folds four, eight, sixteen and thirty-two pages. Folds, pastes and trims eight pages. Folds and pastes sixteen pages.

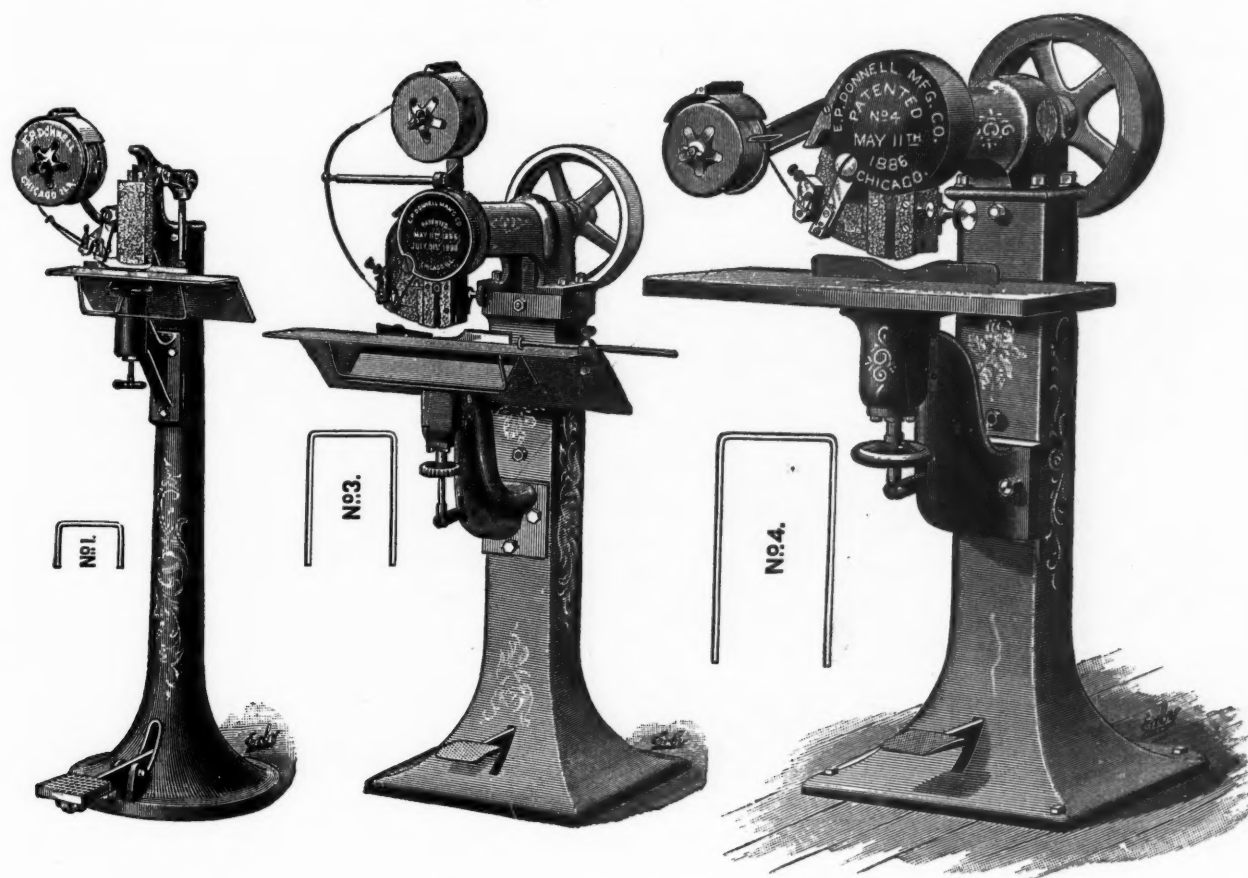
ADDRESS:

BROWN FOLDING MACHINE CO.
ERIE, PA., U. S. A.

DONNELL'S PATENT Wire-Stitching Machines

PATENTED MAY 11, 1886; JULY 31, 1888; JULY 16, 1889.

PATENTED MAY 11, 1886; JULY 31, 1888; JULY 16, 1889.

[illegible]

E. P. DONNELL MANUFACTURING CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON



MANUFACTURERS OF

Improved Iron Case Stands

Brass Rules, Leads, Slugs
AND Metal Furniture.

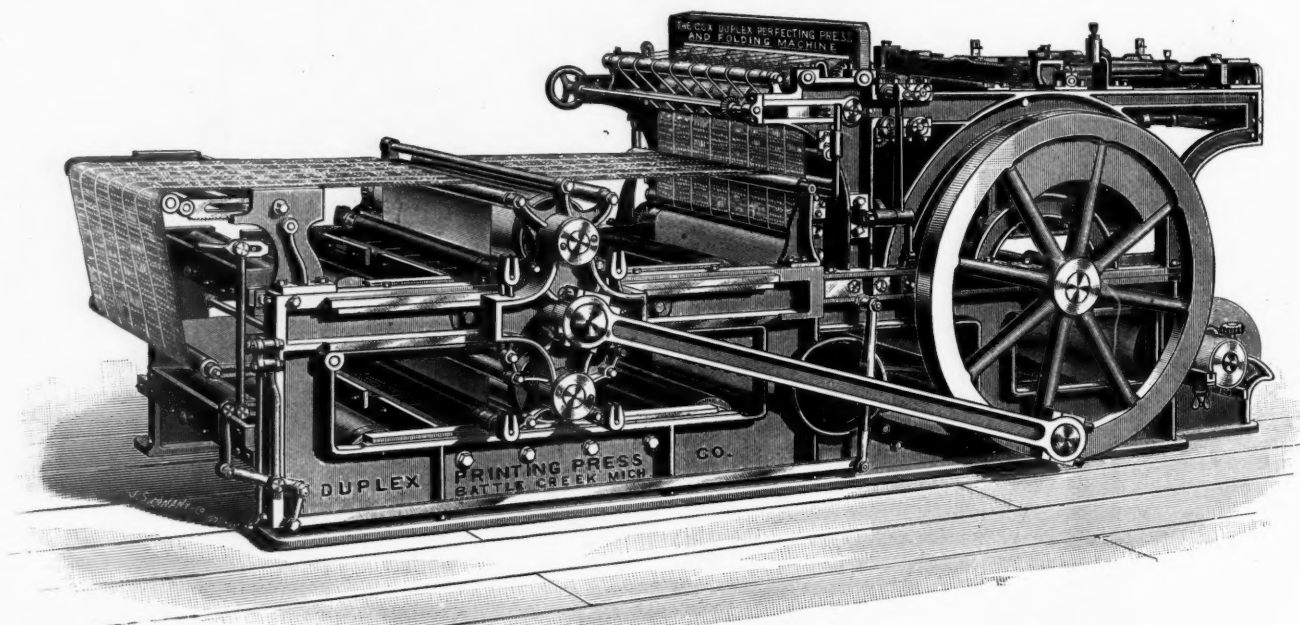
AGENTS FOR
KEYSTONE TYPEFOUNDY,
PHILADELPHIA.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

52 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE COX DUPLEX PERFECTING PRESS AND FOLDING MACHINE.

Delivers 3,500 to 4,500 perfect papers, folded, per hour, either four, six or eight pages, from flat beds and ordinary type forms.



MR. T. C. O'HARA, the well-known expert machinist of the *Boston Herald*, under date of September 10, 1890, writes as follows to MR. H. I. DILLENBACK, manager of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, the purchaser of the first of the above machines:

BOSTON, MASS., September 10, 1890.

At your request I attended the shop test of the new COX DUPLEX WEB PERFECTING PRESS, built for the Rutland *Herald*, and carefully inspected its operation and made a thorough examination of its construction. The press stood partly over a pit and partly on the floor, upon planks, and was not fastened down in any way; and it was run by a four-inch belt. At the first trial of speed, it ran at the rate of 3,000 complete papers per hour; at the second, 3,600; at the third, 4,560. Its operation during these trials caused no perceptible jar of the machine nor of the floor of the building, nor did it give any indication of strain upon the machine, and it ran with perfect steadiness and smoothness. The principle of the machine, while novel, is entirely practical, and overcomes entirely the obstacles to speed and smooth running always heretofore encountered in the construction of flat-bed printing presses, and in my opinion the invention has solved the great problem in the construction of machines for the use of newspapers of moderate circulation, desiring to print from type at high speed, in a manner destined to revolutionize this branch of printing press manufacture.

Under date of December 9, 1890, Mr. Dillenback, Manager of the *Herald*, writes:

The press is running nicely. I believe it to be the press, without a rival, for newspapers desiring to secure all the advantages of a fast perfecting press without the delays, expense and other disadvantages of stereotyping; and I do not hesitate to recommend it unqualifiedly. The press runs smoothly and economically, is handled with ease by a young man who never before saw a perfecting press, is thoroughly well built, and does better work than the vast majority of presses. I know of no "outs" about it, and feel justified in saying that no one can say aught but in praise of it.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO., Battle Creek, Mich.:

Office of TOLEDO DAILY COMMERCIAL, TOLEDO, OHIO, June 24, 1891.

Gentlemen,—Permit me to congratulate you upon your success in fulfilling the contract recently made with you to build a flat-bed perfecting press and folding machine to produce the *Toledo Commercial* at a speed of from 3,500 to 4,000 copies per hour. I have carefully studied the machine, so far as the pressure of business permitted, while being erected and adjusted in our pressroom, and I this morning personally witnessed the production of a full edition of the *Commercial* at the rate of 3,600 per hour—which we may call the final test—and upon which the machine was accepted.

I take this means to acknowledge my satisfaction with the test, and hereby formally accept the machine under the contract. The money in full for the press has been deposited to your credit, and now awaits your order.

The experience obtained in this brief trial of your press justifies the hope that large savings will be made in the pressroom over the necessary expenses to be met in stereotyping and operating a stereotype press, such as we have heretofore been using.

Very truly yours,

P. C. BOYLE, Pres. Toledo Commercial Co.

This press will print and fold, with equal speed, either a four, six or eight page paper, without any adjustment.

THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO., Battle Creek, Mich.



ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR CALENDAR BACK.
Designed especially for The Great Displays by Wm. H. Bradley.

THE COX DUPLEX PERFECTING PRESS AND FOLDING MACHINE.

Produces 3,500 to 4,500 perfect papers, folded, per hour, either four, six or eight pages, from flat beds and ordinary type forms.



Mr. T. C. O'Hara, the well-known expert machinist of the *Boston Herald*, under date of September 10, 1890, writes as follows to Mr. H. I. Dickinson, manager of the *Rutland (Vt.) Herald*, the purchaser of the first of the above machines:

Durham, N.H., September 10, 1890.

At your request I attended the shop that of the new Cox Duplex Perfecting Press, built for the *Boston Herald*, and carefully inspected its operation and made a thorough examination of its construction. The press stood fairly over a pit and parts on the floor, upon which, had was not fastened down in any way, and it was run by a four-inch belt. At the first trial of speed it ran at the rate of 3,000 complete papers per hour, at the second 3,500; at the third 4,000. Its operation during these trials called for no particular part of the machine nor of the floor of the building, nor did it give any indication of undue wear upon the machine, and it ran with perfect smoothness and accuracy. The principle of the machine, which is entirely new, is entirely different from the ordinary perfecting press, and in its operation the inventor has solved the great problem in the construction of machines for the use of newspapers of moderate circulation, desiring to print from type at high speed, in a manner designed to revolutionize this branch of printing press manufacture.

Under date of December 1, 1890, Mr. Dickinson, Manager of the *Herald*, writes:

The press is running nicely. I believe it to be the press, without a rival, for newspapers desiring to secure all the advantages of a new perfecting press without the delays, expense and other disadvantages of stereotyping, and I do not hesitate to recommend it unqualifiedly. The press runs smoothly and economically, is handled with ease by a young man who never before saw a perfecting press, is thoroughly well built, and does better work than the vast majority of presses. I know of no "copy" about it, and feel justified in saying that no one can say aught but in praise of it.

Durham Printing Press Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Office of Toledo Daily Commercial, Toledo, Ohio, June 14, 1891.

Contract. — Permit me to congratulate you upon your success in fulfilling the contract recently made with you to build a new perfecting press and folding machine to produce the *Toledo Commercial* at a speed of from 3,000 to 4,000 papers per hour. I have carefully examined the machine, so far as the progress of business permitted, while being erected and adjusted in our pressroom, and I am most pleased to say that the production of a full edition of the *Commercial* at the rate of 3,500 papers per hour, which is the rate at which the machine was accepted.

I take this means to acknowledge my satisfaction with the test, and hereby formally accept the press as under the contract. The balance of the price has been deposited to your credit, and now awaits your order.

The experience obtained in the construction of your press justifies the hope that large savings will be made in the production of all necessary expenses in the construction and operating a stereotype press, such as we have heretofore been using.

Very truly yours,

P. C. DIXON, Jr., Toledo Commercial Co.

This press will print and fold, with equal speed, either a four, six or eight page paper, without any adjustment.

THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO., Battle Creek, Mich.



ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR CALENDAR BACK.

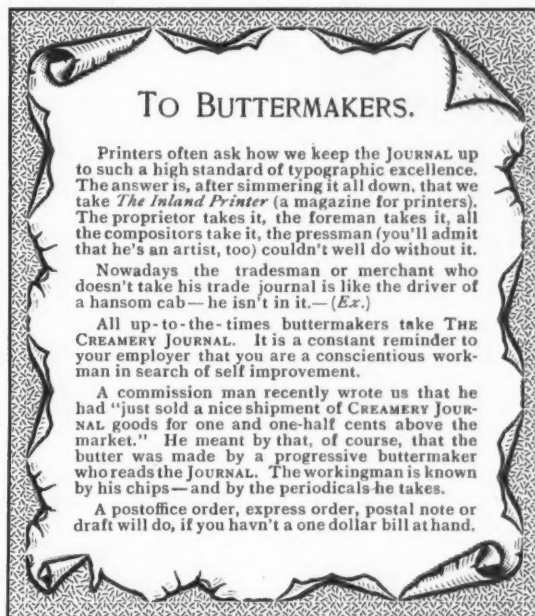
Designed especially for THE INLAND PRINTER by Will H. Bradley.

The Reason Why!

THE accompanying advertisement, taken from a recent number of *The Creamery Journal*, published at Waterloo, Iowa, by Fred. L. Kimball, tells, in words too strong to be denied, of the incalculable benefit to be derived from a careful study of THE INLAND PRINTER each month.

Does This Strike You?

HAVE you been struggling along for years trying to get out a trade paper that would pay? Do you not know that if you would take THE INLAND PRINTER—read it, study it and *learn*—that success would crown your efforts? Let everyone in your establishment, from the proprietor down to the “devil,” subscribe for “the leading trade journal of the world in the printing industry,” and we will venture to say that inside of six months the character of work produced will so much improve that you will be surprised. Surprised not only at how much better your productions are, but also at the boom your trade will have.



ONE DOLLAR will keep THE INLAND PRINTER on your desk Six Months.
TWO DOLLARS will cause it to be seen there for One Year.
THREE DOLLARS pays for a Year's Subscription and our magnificent United States Map.

Try it six months or a year. You cannot afford to be without it. Volume IX begins with the October number.

NOW IS THE TIME TO
SUBSCRIBE.

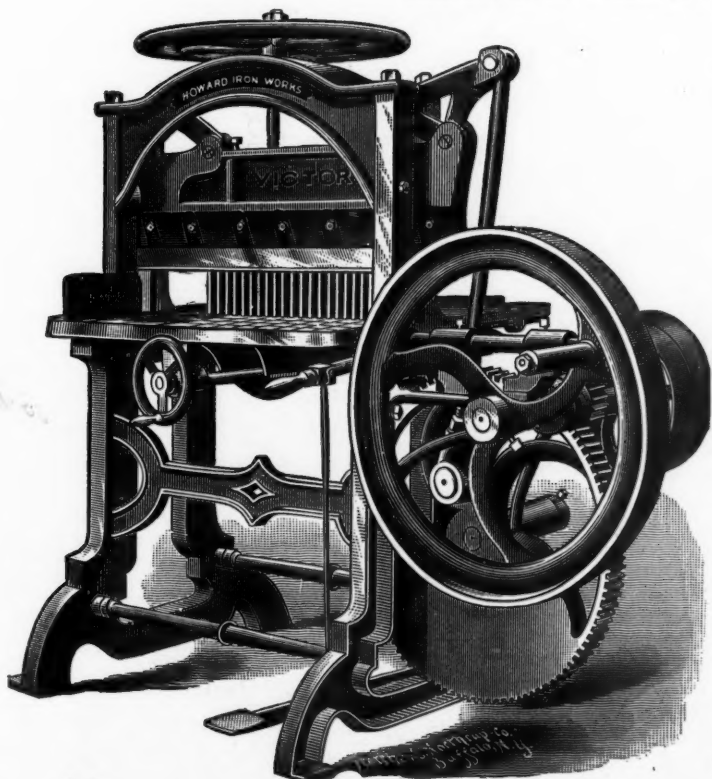


The Inland Printer Co.

Publishers,

183 Monroe Street, Chicago.

Howard Iron Works, BUFFALO, N. Y.



THE “VICTOR”

WITH IMPROVED FINGER GAUGE.

Best Low-Priced
Steam and Hand Power Cutter
in the Market.

SIZES, 30 AND 32 INCH.

PRINTERS'
Manufacturers of AND BOOKBINDERS'
MACHINERY.

Write for Prices.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS,

115 & 117 FIFTH AVENUE,

CHICAGO.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.**Barnhart Bros. & Spindler**

113 to 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

**PRINTING MATERIALS AND
PRINTING MACHINERY.**

WE point with pride to the record of our SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE, and to the fact that our firm friends and best patrons are those who have used it against other makes. We cast all type from our own copper-mixed metals, compounded from our own formulas, by our own workmen, under our immediate supervision, and under no circumstances and for no reasons will we allow a deterioration of quality.

If you consult your best interests you will buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

CONNECTIONS:

ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., St. Louis.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Kansas City.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Omaha.

MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Paul.

ESTIMATES
FURNISHED.

Established 1804.

ORDERS
PROMPTLY
FILLED.**FARMER, LITTLE & Co.**

CHICAGO: 109 Quincy St.

NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.

TYPE FOUNDERS.NEWSPAPER
DRESSES.JOB OFFICE
OUTFITS.OUR BOOK AND
NEWSPAPER**TYPE**Cast from the Best
Quality of Durable Metal.

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS

In JOB DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point system," the pica of which is identical with ours.

— Type of other Founders furnished when desired. —

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS,**STANDS, GALLEYS,****IMPOSING STONES,**

— ETC. —

Chicago Branch, { CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. { No. 109 Quincy St.

3c. lb. Buys a certain lot of News Print Paper. Fair quality.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb. Serves the same purpose, with a lot of Book Paper.

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb. Purchases a lot of Colored Flat Writings. Good quality.



Slightly higher prices purchase better goods in all departments.

\$1.00

Buys a set containing many hundred specimens representing our immense stock of Wedding Goods, Folders, Programmes, etc.

2c.

Pays the postage on an inquiry concerning these matters—it (the 2c.) will be a good investment.

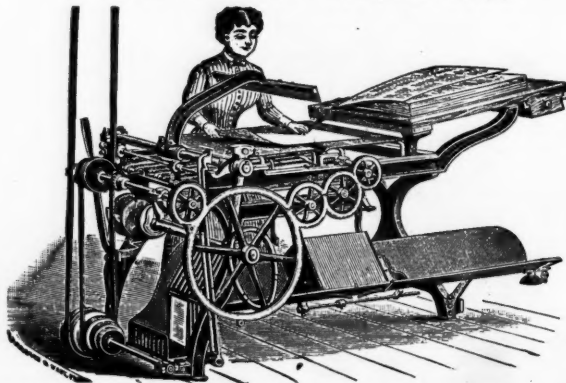
HEADQUARTERS FOR
EVERYTHING THAT
WHITING MAKES, AND
MANY THINGS HE DOESN'T
MAKE.

CALUMET PAPER COMPANY,

262-268 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

PAPER**Folding * Machines**

FOR FINE BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.

**FOLDING, and FOLDING and PASTING MACHINES**

Feeding to side guides for PERIODICAL WORK.

CHAMBERS BROTHERS COMPANY,

Fifty-Second St., below Lancaster Ave., PHILADELPHIA.

MONTAGUE & FULLER, General Agents,

28 Reade Street,

345 Dearborn Street,

NEW YORK,

CHICAGO.



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

GUARANTEED MONTHLY CIRCULATION, 8,000 COPIES.

H. O. SHEPARD, *President and Managing Editor.*

A. H. McQUILKIN, *Associate Editor.*

DR. JOHN E. HURLBUT, *Vice-Prest.*

C. F. WHITMARSH, *Secretary.*

D. L. EVANS, *Treasurer.*

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1891.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

FOREIGN.—To countries within the postal union, ninety-six cents per annum additional. To Great Britain, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand, postage paid, twelve shillings per annum in advance. Do not send foreign postal notes. Make money orders payable to H. O. Shepard.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred. No foreign postage stamps accepted.

CLUB RATES.—Six or more subscriptions, sent at one time, one dollar and fifty cents per year each. Cash to accompany order.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	ONE YEAR.
Plain card	\$ 6 25	\$ 16 75	\$ 31 75	\$ 60 00
One-eighth page	12 50	33 75	63 75	120 00
One-quarter page	18 75	50 50	95 75	180 00
One-half page	31 25	84 50	159 50	300 00
One page	52 50	141 75	267 50	500 00

WANT COLUMN.—Twenty-five cents per line; no advertisement taken for less than 75 cents. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash.

THE INLAND PRINTER publishes its net rates in each issue of the paper. No agent or representative of this Journal is authorized to deviate therefrom or make any discounts. It solicits advertisements from dealers in or manufacturers of any goods used by printers, bookbinders, stationers and similar lines of trade. Its value as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada. Subscriptions will also be received by all typefoundries and printers' supply houses.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. McCoy, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.

ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.

G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

THE TYPOTHETÆ CONVENTION.

THE United Typothetæ of America will hold its next annual convention in the City of Cincinnati, commencing on the twentieth day of the present month. This organization, which had its inspiration from the one originally instituted in New York City some years ago for the purpose of social and fraternal intercourse between the leading printers and publishers of that city, has now assumed an importance that renders its annual deliberations a matter of much interest to the printing fraternity in general.

The avowed aims and objects of the United Typothetæ are worthy of encouragement, and may be briefly stated to contemplate a more thorough acquaintance and social intimacy among the employing printers of America, the eradication so far as possible of ruinous competition among its members, and the attainment of the power necessary to present a united resistance to unjust encroachments on their interests from whatever source they may be threatened. Ostensibly, and to all outward appearances, the objects of the typothetæ do not differ in any material respect from those set forth by the typographical union. The main objects in either case are to protect the business interests of their members, and to restrict competition in trade or in the question of wages, as the case may be. This being the case, consistency will not justify on either side a loyal support of the one and the wholesale denunciation of the other organization.

As a matter of fact, it will readily be understood by unprejudiced people that the interests of all concerned in the printing industry will be best served when the organizations of the employers and of the employed come together and work hand in hand for the suppression of all irregularities and the adoption of whatever reforms that may be deemed for the good of all. A striking illustration of the efficacy of this mode of procedure is furnished by the example of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, of Chicago, in their dealings with the typographical union of that city. In this case all changes in the scale of prices or conditions of labor are considered by a joint meeting of representatives of both organizations, and, when a decision is reached, an agreement is entered into for a stated number of years, during which time no material change can be made by one party to the agreement without the consent of the other. In case of a failure of the joint representatives to reach an amicable conclusion, the matter is referred to an arbitrator, whose decision is final and binding as to the question in dispute. This certainly seems to be a fair and business-like method for the settlement of the differences which may arise between the employer and the employed, one that is in every way in accord with the spirit of American institutions, and in every sense preferable to a resort to the barbaric practice of strikes and lockouts.

It is understood that the United Typothetæ is composed mainly, if not wholly, of employing book and job printers. Assuming this to be the case, we see no

reason why some such method as the one instanced should not be established between that organization and the International Typographical Union, at least to the extent of considering and settling some of the more important subjects of controversy that are so frequently brought forward — such, for instance, as that relating to the hours of labor. It would be absurd to suppose that either party would be sacrificing their dignity by taking steps looking to the adoption of so commendable a practice for the settlement of disputed points as the one cited has proven itself to be.

It is highly probable that the job printers of the country will declare for a nine-hour workday in the course of another year. They are becoming extremely restive in regard to the scanty progress they have made in impressing their employers with the necessity of granting some concessions in this direction, the more so as they see their fellow-workmen in other industries enjoying the benefits of a shorter workday, and this without having inflicted any injury upon their employers' interests. Some of the more prominent members of the typothetæ have been known to declare that the shorter workday was a certainty for the near future — in fact, but a mere question of time before its adoption must be conceded. This being their conviction, it would appear as though it might not be a difficult matter for the coming convention at Cincinnati to adopt measures admitting of the consideration of this question by representatives of the United Typothetæ and the International Typographical Union. The members of the older organization are pledged to arbitration as a final means of avoiding open ruptures, and it must be remembered that they have on at least one occasion in the past indicated their willingness to abide by peaceful measures, the occasion referred to being when they appointed a committee to lay their case before the convention of the typothetæ held in New York City a few years since, which committee, by the way, would not be recognized or given a hearing. All things considered, it would appear as though the initiative for the establishment of a new condition of affairs might, with all propriety, be taken by the Cincinnati convention. By some such action they would succeed in making their organization as popular as it is now powerful.

AUSTRALIAN BUYERS.

AS with South America so in Australia the representatives of American printers' machinery are few and far between, so much so that printers desiring to purchase American presses and to gain an understanding of American machinery in the typographic art are at unlimited expense and trouble to obtain satisfaction in this regard apart from circulars and advertising matter. Mr. Alfred L. Massina, of A. H. Massina & Co., publishers of the *Australian Journal*, *Tit-Bits*, etc., Melbourne, Australia, lately in Chicago on business connected with his firm, reports the difficulty in obtaining information of a satisfactory nature by a prospective buyer of American printing material to

be beyond belief, though the country is overrun with commercial travelers in other departments of trade. Mr. Massina is enthusiastic over the grand possibilities of his country — the chief lacking elements, if any, being American energy, aggressiveness and push, and a properly distributed rainfall; which seems almost to bring us to the verge of saying "good society and water," though we deprecate any such implication.

STANDARD ORTHOGRAPHY FOR NEWSPAPERS.

WRITERS of fiction and "pressmen" generally in all large cities in America and England have formed clubs for social purposes and profitable discussion of matters pertaining to their occupation, or, perhaps, it would be better to say profession. A correspondent of this journal, writing from Brooklyn, New York, on this subject, says:

"I was lately present at an interesting informal discussion at a printers' lodge-room here, as to the business transacted at some editorial conventions. Complaint was freely indulged in as to the alleged pedagogue-like style and length of the papers read, to the exclusion of other methods of exchanging ideas and experiences. It was admitted that the various printing-trade journals attend to the more practical sides of the question, but again objected that many of the most clear-headed men in the trade never write to the trade journals. For instance, said one, what was the necessity for the numerous differences in style in newspaper offices? Some cardinal words were spelled differently; one office used Webster's, another Worcester's dictionary, the former often in an edition of half a century ago; some italicized all foreign words, others romanized the 'whole bag of tricks'; Why the difference of 'up' and 'down' for such words as 'councilor,' 'alderman,' 'judge,' etc? One speaker inveighed against the use of slang in reporters' English. 'What is gained,' he asked, 'by writing of "a close call"?' Had it any connection in life with a 'narrow squeak'; how was it an improvement upon the latter? 'Close' was no more euphonious than 'narrow,' etc.; another saying the only English of the thing was 'a narrow escape.' No one could explain how the one became a substitute for the other, if the Ojibways were not responsible! Everyone will, however, see that there is some sense in some of the questions raised — especially as to the possibility of some uniformity being arranged for by an association of editors who meet at regular intervals."

To the question of preference for the expression "close call" to "narrow squeak" as examples of forceful slang there is not much room to choose, but in the discussion of uniformity of spelling in newspaper offices there is much food for reflection. Editors frequently have pronounced and original ideas on orthography, and there are notable examples in this city, but it is probable that a thorough discussion of this subject would do much to instill a spirit of concession among journalists that would make an agreement upon a

standard possible. The editor of *American Notes and Queries*, has, in a manner, begun this agitation by writing to the editors of all the leading papers and periodicals throughout the length and breadth of the country, asking them on what syllable they themselves were in the habit of placing the tonic accent in the pronunciation of the word "advertisement."

Such questions in respect to spelling discussed at press clubs, editorial associations, and pressreaders' societies (which latter it is hoped will soon be formed in this city) will in all probability bring about a minimum of opposition in deciding upon a specific and standard usage in the orthography of the daily press.

THE SUBSTITUTION AGITATION.

SINCE the paper on the wrongs done to advertisers by the substitution practice was read by Mr. Richardson at the National Editorial Convention, at St. Paul, the agitation has been kept up with considerable zeal by both newspapers and periodicals, and the matter being somewhat foreign to the objects of this journal, any remarks upon it may, at this time, be deemed hardly necessary. Risking this view of the subject, however, the dishonesty of this usage is so glaring that we add our mite to the condemnation of a practice that is as demoralizing as can be conceived. It robs the advertiser of the legitimate returns from his experience, business acumen and expenditure of capital, while it neutralizes the efforts of the advertising medium chosen and tends to mark it as the cause of failure. A man who filches another's goods may be forgiven, perchance, but he who steals and lays his crime upon another deserves the lash of denunciation to be applied with vigor. The evil is somewhat indirect to the view of the general public, and it is all the more necessary that the agitation against it, which seems to be subsiding, should be sustained. The substitution of inferior articles of consumption for those advertised and known as standard is a wrong of vital concern to the public, and one which large establishments, it is said, are systematically perpetrating.

The evil done the advertising medium's proprietor or agent, as well as its patrons, may be better understood, perhaps, by the relation of a supposititious case, an example of many real ones, varying in degree: Supposing A brings an advertisement to B, who has charge of the advertising columns of a paper, and makes a contract, as an experiment, for a certain time, being assured of reaching the class from which his clients chiefly come. At the expiration of the contract A finds no adequate return to warrant him in renewing, and informs the puzzled B to that effect, who upon cautious investigation finds that the advertisement so ingeniously gotten up, so attractive in design, so thoroughly circulated, has brought forth a host of inquirers, who have been supplied with something "just as good" by the conscienceless vender, rendering the efforts of the advertiser futile and injuring, past remedy almost, the reputation of the journal he selected.

OUR FRONTISPIECE.

IN presenting to our readers the full-page portrait of the well-known author and humorist, "Mark Twain," an explanation of its treatment is in order and will be found in detail in the article headed "Our Designs," on another page. We are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Charles L. Webster & Co., of New York, for the proof of wood cut from which the drawing has been made. The treatment is admirable, as a pen drawing having the highest artistic quality in its relation to values and in the softness of the outlines and detail. We may safely aver that Mr. Bradley's handling of the subject is equaled by few. Much of Mr. Bradley's work has appeared in this journal, and his work on the *Graphic* is an assurance of that high-class publication's enterprise in securing the best talent and in increasing its interest to its readers with each succeeding issue.

A CHICAGO AUTHOR.

THE leading article in this issue, from the pen of John McGovern, to the reader who allows himself to become docile to the author's theme — to its poetic and tender suggestiveness, carries to him recollections of his own youth, its hero-worship, its joys and its sorrows. It is in this vital, original strength of ideality, bearing the reader's sympathies with it, that Mr. McGovern's writings excel. A graduate from the case, he has won distinction by poems of exquisite beauty and finish and by numerous works of fiction, an enumeration of which in connection with a short biographical sketch taken from the *Chicago Herald* is given on another page. Mr. McGovern has lately accepted the editorship of the *Illustrated World's Fair*, a monthly publication devoted to the World's Fair (though independent of it) and to art and scientific literature, in which beauty of illustration and mechanical excellence are a fitting background to the contributions of such writers as Prof. David Swing, Rev. Robert McIntyre, Robert Ingersoll, Dr. Meloy, Professor Griffen, Anna Oldfield Wiggs, Colonel Clappitt, and others.

AN error, the result of irresponsible interference, appears in the article on page 3 in this issue entitled "Printers on Labor Day," written by Cyrus Field Willard. In the fifth line from the beginning of the article an allusion is made to Falstaff, whereas every student in Shakespeare knows that Hamlet is meant. An unwarranted interference with Mr. Field's manuscript was the cause of this.

AUSTRALIAN and New Zealand subscribers to THE INLAND PRINTER are advised that hereafter the subscription price of this journal will be the same as to England, and other countries in the postal union, namely, two dollars and ninety-six cents, the Australasian countries having been included in the postal union by the new law which went into effect on October 1. Subscriptions already paid and now on our books will be completed at the old rate.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SHORTHAND GUIDE.

A COMPLETE TEXT-BOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL USE.

NO. IX.—BY T. G. LA MOILLE.

[Copyright, 1891, by the Inland Printer Company. All rights reserved.]

108. LA MOILLE'S TABLES OF SHORTHAND NUMERALS.

1. \ way, c wě, or > wū.
2. | t.
3. / yay, o yě, ^ yū, or / ē.
4. \ p, or - ō.
5. \ f, F-hook, or | i.
6. — k.
7. / lay, l, or L-hook.
8. / ray, \ r, R-hook, or \ ā.
9. \ n, or N-hook.
- o.) s, or o iss.
10. \ ways.
11. s wě-wū, s wě-wě, or 3 wū-wū.
12. \ wě-t.
13. / wě-yay, or / wě-ē.
14. \ wě-p, or wū-ō.
15. \ wě-f, or | wě-i.
16. — wū-k.
17. / wěl.
18. / wěr, or \ wě-ā.
19. \ wěn.
20. | tees.
21. \ t-wě, or \ t-way.
22. | t-t.
23. | t-yū, or | t-ē.
24. \ t-p, or | t-ō.
25. | tef, or | t-i.
26. | t-k.
27. | tel.
28. | ter, or | t-ā.
29. | ten.
30. yays, or / ē-iss.
31. \ yě-way.
32. yě-t.
33. ^ yě-yū, ^ yě-yě, or ^ yū-yū.
34. \ yě-p, or yū-ō.
35. yě-f, or yě-i.
36. yū-k.
37. yū-lay.
38. yū-ray, or yě-ā.
39. / yayn, or \ yěn.
40. \ pees, or - ō-iss.
41. \ p-wě, or p-way.
42. \ p-t.
43. \ p-yū, or > p-ē.
44. \ p-p, or p-ō.
45. \ pef, or > p-i.
46. \ p-k.

47. \ pel.
48. \ per, or \ p-ā.
49. \ pen.
50. \ fees, or b i-iss.
51. \ f-wě.
52. f-t.
53. \ f-yū, or > f-ē.
54. \ f-p, or \ f-ō.
55. \ f-f, \ fef, or \ f-i.
56. \ f-k.
57. \ fel.
58. \ fer, or \ f-ā.
59. \ fen.
60. kays.
61. k-wě.
62. k-t.
63. k-yū, or > k-ē.
64. k-p, or — k-ō.
65. kayf, or k-i.
66. — k-k.
67. — kel.
68. — ker, or — k-ā.
69. ken.
70. / lays.
71. lay-wě, or / lay-way.
72. / lay-t.
73. lay-yě.
74. / lay-p, or lay-ō.
75. / lay-f, / layf, or / lay-i.
76. / lay-k.
77. / lay-lay.
78. / lay-ray, / lay-r, / lay-ā.
79. / len.
80. \ rays, or ā-iss.
81. ray-wě.
82. / ray-t.
83. ray-yě, or / ray-ē.
84. / ray-p, or / ray-ō.
85. > rayf, or / ray-i.
86. ray-k.
87. / ray-lay, ray-l, or \ r-lay.
88. / ray-ray, \ r-r, or / ray-ā.
89. rayn, or > arn.
90. \ ens.
91. \ nen.
92. | n-t.
93. n-yě, or \ n-ē.
94. \ n-p, or n-ō.
95. \ n-f, \ nef, or \ n-i.
96. — n-k.
97. > n-l.
98. / n-ray, \ ner, or \ n-ā.
99. \ nen.
- oo. O ses.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE VOTE ON THE NINE-HOUR QUESTION.

BY NONPAREIL MODERN.

"THE proposition to establish a nine-hour workday has failed of adoption." So says the *Typographical Journal*, the official organ of the International Typographical Union, and I presume we must accept that dictum as correct. It does not altogether appear from the figures following the above statement that it should be so in fact. Of 12,896 votes cast by the members of the International Typographical Union (presumably comprising the bulk of the job printers, who would be most affected by the proposed change to a shorter workday), 9,672 were in favor of, and 3,556 against the adoption of the nine-hour proposition.

According to the ruling of the president of the International Typographical Union, a three-fourths majority of all votes cast was necessary to carry the proposition. This may have been good law, but it would seem to be bad practice. Why the expressed wish of 9,672 members should be over-ridden and set aside by 3,556 of their fellows, who were either timorous to enter the fight which was almost sure to take place, or dubious as to the result, is beyond the comprehension of "Nonpareil Modern" to grasp. It looks a good deal like the minority ruling the majority.

Let us look a little way into the returns for a few facts in connection with the voting. There were 38 unions, with 1,352 votes, *unanimously* in favor of the shorter day; in more than three-fourths of the unions voting, the measure received a *majority* vote; while of the total number of unions voting, *more than a majority* cast a *three-fourths* vote in its favor. The total vote was practically controlled by one union (Toronto, No. 91), in which 212 votes were cast against the proposition, and only 11 in its favor. Had these figures been reversed, the measure would have carried.

It scarcely seems credible that in an association of so intelligent a body of men as printers are represented to be, such an overwhelmingly favorable vote as the above should be allowed to be set aside by a minority only a fraction above one-third in number of the majority.

Brethren, the shorter workday is postponed, but do not be disheartened. It is to come and must come, and both employers and employes will soon see that it is to their mutual advantage that the hours of labor should be shortened.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

DISPLAY IN JOBWORK.

BY A. R. A.

A LARGE assortment of type does not necessarily render display work easy, as some would suppose, but, on the contrary, is more often the cause of jobs being poorly displayed. The compositor being desirous of showing the latest faces will very often sacrifice the appearance of good display for the sake of using the "latest." And, again, we often hear the remark

made—as an apology for poor display—"Well, I would have done better if I had had a better assortment of type." Having got possession of a good sample of pure incompetency I have reproduced it to illustrate what some "printer," either amateur or professional, knows, or rather does not know, about display work.

Chas. T. Rockwell

Dealer in

CALIFORNIA FRUIT AND FINE CONFECTIONERY

SODA AND MINERAL WATER

School Books - - - and - - - Stationery

TOYS, NOTIONS, FIRE-WORKS, FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

PROP. of the UPPER ICE CREAM PARLOR

116 BROADWAY, HUNTINGTON BUILDING

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

Perhaps the person who set the original did not have a very extensive assortment to select from; but the reader, if a printer, will certainly agree with me that he had variety of type enough in his card to produce a better effect. Not only is his display out of all proportion, but the spacing is very bad. You will notice that there are eight different styles of type used in his card, which is variety enough for any card—too much, if anything. Now, to show that better results could be obtained by the same type, and one style of letter less, I append the following:

CHAS. T. ROCKWELL,

... DEALER IN ...

California Fruit and Fine Confectionery,

SODA AND MINERAL WATER,

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

TOYS, NOTIONS, FIREWORKS, FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

PROPRIETOR OF THE

UPPER ICE CREAM PARLOR

No. 116 BROADWAY, - - COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

HUNTINGTON BUILDING.

This is certainly an improvement on the first one shown and would take no more time to set; but either carelessness or incompetency is to blame, or perhaps both. At any rate the responsible party has no more right to attempt jobwork than he has to fly. There certainly was no excuse for him to blame the type. This is only one of hundreds of jobs in which we see types abused, and true disciples of the "art preservative" may well blush at the abortions practiced by the

botch "printer"—if he can be called a printer. Remember that a large variety of type does not produce fine jobs, but the proper use of the material at hand; and a good workman will soon tell you who is to blame for a poor job, whether the type or the printer.

Instead of looking for the newest, would it not be better to use letters appropriate for the size and style of your job, even if they are a little ancient? Certainly it would; and if more attention is paid to this, not forgetting your spacing, which cuts no little figure in the appearance of your work, you will find that your job will give better satisfaction, both to yourself and others, instead of being an eyesore, like the accompanying sample, to all who see it. It is just as easy to do your work right as it is to do it wrong; then why not do it right? If you do not know how, do not attempt to do it until you have studied and learned.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE MORAL ASPECT OF THE SHORTER WORKING DAY.

BY O. S. JENKS.

THE movement of the trades in the direction of securing the shorter working day is, in general, based upon principles of equity and justice, supported by sound economic logic. The question has been considered in its various aspects from many different standpoints, but comparatively little has been said of the widespread and beneficial results that would follow such a reform—beneficial to the workingman and, reflectively, to society.

Whenever any labor union engages in an effort to reduce the hours of labor without a corresponding reduction in pay there are always people who remark somewhat as follows: "These labor unions want something for nothing; they propose to receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, thus receiving pay for two hours of idleness." The mistake of these people lies in their adopting as an immutable and just standard the hitherto prevailing rates of compensation, ignoring the greater productiveness of the worker in the present, through improved methods and appliances, as compared with the past. Suppose remarks of the character of that quoted above to have been made for the last twenty-five years, and suppose that workingmen in their successive efforts to better their condition had been impressed with the fairness (?) and logic (?) of such remarks, and that their wages had decreased with their hours of labor: then if, twenty-five years ago, a worker in some particular line of trade had received \$2 for twelve hours' work, he would receive in the present for ten hours' work but five-sixths, and if he had obtained the coveted eight-hour day, but two-thirds, of that amount. Our country has become much richer with its increase in population and the development of its resources. The profits of capital are greater and the wages of labor have increased, but not in nearly as great a proportion as has its productive value. There is a contention made by the opponents of the

short working day—spoken by the interested, and echoed by the unthinking—that is almost too imbecile to deserve consideration; yet it is often advanced, and it is within the purpose of these remarks to dispose of it. It is that the extra leisure time afforded the workingman by the short working day would be employed to his moral and physical detriment—in dissipation, or gaming. This is an insult to workingmen generally, as it represents a considerable proportion of them as being degenerate debauchees, for otherwise it lacks even plausibility. We will admit that among workingmen, as in all classes, there are many profligate, dissolute, dissipated men; this is mostly the result of a childish instinct for "sport," which was gratified until the dawn of reason found them in thorough subjection to their habits. Man always has had, and always will have, time to accomplish his own evil, whether working eight or ten hours a day.

Now let us consider some of the advantages that would result from the establishment of the short working day. We know that a proper amount of recreation is as essential to the well-being of the individual as is a proper amount of labor, whether viewed from a social or from a hygienic standpoint. There is much wisdom in the adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." I am an optimist, and believe that taking at random any considerable portion of civilized humanity, the good will be found to predominate. If the short working day will give to a large percentage of society two, or even one, hour additional of leisure, the result cannot but be beneficial to society. Leaving out of consideration the small percentage of the indolent or vicious, and we have a vast army of workers released for a time from the work of producing wealth and engaged in beautifying their homes, enjoying the society of their families, better acquainting themselves with the duties and prerogatives of citizenship or merely passing the time in healthful rest and recreation. Innumerable are the ways in which this vast number of men would employ the time to wholesome advantage.

To a person whose daily toil confines him to a shop or factory, there is a delicious sense of freedom in emerging in the evening and forgetting for a time all the perplexities of the day. Before, his world of thought and action was circumscribed by the four walls of the shop; now, it is as wide as Nature. And so, in a greater degree, when he obtains a respite of a few days. He then feels in earnest that he is a man—a factor in civilization—and his every ambition and purpose is quickened; he is in the purer atmosphere of his home and its surroundings; when he resumes work his toil seems lighter, he has partaken of the gifts of God, intended for him as for all mankind.

It is painful to contemplate that among the most determined opponents of labor reforms are many professionally moral men and magazines. We can scarcely blame the workingman if, as is sometimes charged, he is deficient in respect and appreciation for the higher things of life, when we see the persistent opposition

THE INLAND PRINTER.



Photo by Scholl, Chicago.

SYDNEY ARMSTRONG.

WITH FROHMAN'S "MEN AND WOMEN" COMPANY.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by the PHOTO ENGRAVING COMPANY,
67 Park Place, New York. (See the other side of this sheet.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE FIRST!

THE LARGEST!

THE BEST!

Photo Engraving Company,

Nos. 67-71 Park Place,

New York.

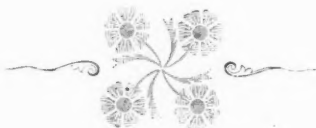
ENGRAVING FOR ALL PURPOSES.

WE make a specialty of Half-Tone Work, and refer to the plate on the other side as a specimen of our productions, but do every kind of Engraving.

Send to us for estimates and sample books.

HENRY O'NEILL,
PRESIDENT.

JOSEPH TRIPP,
VICE-PRESIDENT



JOHN HASTINGS,
TREASURER.

C. S. LAWRENCE,
SECRETARY.

to his interests on the part of the exponents of advanced ideas. In this connection we quote from the *Social Economist* for September:

With what tenacity some people cling to error in utter disregard of experience. In discussing the question, "Shall France have an Eight Hour Day?" in the *Chautauquan* for July, Vicomte George D'Avenel solemnly declares that "All the necessities of life would increase in value," that "Wages everywhere, as a consequence, would be reduced," and "The material gain accruing from the multiplied inventions of this remarkable century * *

* would be for a long time lost." Just as if all this had not been predicted twenty times over during the last forty years, with exactly the opposite result. The fact that in England and America the working time has been reduced from sixteen to ten, and in some trades to nine and even eight hours a day, followed by lower prices and higher wages, goes for naught with such writers as Vicomte George D'Avenel. "The remedy for workmen," says this writer, "ought to be sought not in the increase of their wages, but in the reduction of their expenses," so the laborer's condition is not to be improved by trying to get more wealth, but by learning to live upon less. The evils of poverty are to be remedied by increasing poverty. And this was specially translated for the readers of the *Chautauquan*.

The above hardly requires further comment. The delusion under which writers like D'Avenel labor is, that the workingman belongs to a lower order of beings, devoid of appreciation for the finer things of life; to whom pleasure and luxury are but as pearls before swine. He is a mere mechanical apparatus; why should he require more than enough to enable him to perform his functions as a producer of wealth.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MARK TWAIN.

BY T. G. LA MOILLE.

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS, who has a world-wide fame as "Mark Twain," was born in Florida, Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835. At the age of twelve he lost his father and quit school. His mother has said: "He was always a great boy for history, and could never get tired of that kind of reading; but he hadn't any use for schoolhouse and textbooks."

Until he was fifteen he was a printing-office apprentice. From seventeen to twenty-four he was a pilot on a Mississippi river steamboat, and learned the landings, currents, bars, islands, etc., of the 1,375 miles between New Orleans and St. Louis. While a pilot, he found his future pen-name from hearing, when the lead was heaved, the sounding sung out, "Mark twain."

When twenty-four he quit the river, and went to Nevada as the private secretary of his brother, who had been appointed territorial secretary. Soon he went to mining, without great success. Thus, when twenty-seven, he had been a printer, pilot, clerk, and miner, but he had no idea of achieving literary fame, nor of acquiring wealth by his pen. He did not dream of what his next quarter of a century would accomplish.

In 1862 he accepted another chance of success, and became city editor of the *Virginia City Enterprise*. Some of his effusions he labeled, "Mark Twain." In

1864 he was called to a San Francisco paper. In 1866 he visited the Sandwich Islands to write up the sugar industry. On his return he began lecturing about the Sandwich Islands. His articles were being widely copied, and his reputation was spreading.

In 1867 he went to New York, where his "Jumping Frog" was published and made him famous. That year he visited Europe on the Quaker City excursion. This tour resulted in "The Innocents Abroad," a book written in California, and published in Hartford on the subscription plan. Although a number of publishers had declined to issue this volume, it immediately achieved remarkable success.

Since then Mr. Clemens has published the following books: "Roughing It" (1872); "The Gilded Age," by Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner, introducing "Col. Sellers" (1873); "Tom Sawyer" (1876); "Sketches" (1876); "A Tramp Abroad" (1880); "The Prince and the Pauper" (1882); "The Stolen White Elephant" (1882); "Life on the Mississippi" (1883); "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" (1885); "A Library of Humor" (1888); and "A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court" (1889).

Over half a million of his books have been sold in the United States. They have been read and reprinted wherever the English language is spoken. They have been translated into half a dozen languages.

Early in his literary career he was awakened to his own needs, and became an ardent student. He has made specialties of the English language, literature and history, and has acquired French and German. His knowledge of human nature is very profound. He is a good actor and a fine elocutionist, and has conducted a class in Browning. He has quit lecturing, although his audiences were always large and pleased. Unlike many authors, he has business talents, and is the chief partner in the publishing house of Charles L. Webster & Co., New York.

In Hartford, during the winter, Mr. Clemens devotes himself more to social duties, and employs a secretary. He there does not try to do much literary work, but is, sometimes, very busy.

At Elmira, in the summer, he is generally home, hard at work. When he is working, there is an imperative rule that he must not be disturbed. His time of work is in these summer months. Here he is not interrupted. Here he crystallizes what he has thought and put in his notebooks during the other part of the year. He makes a point of recording at the time such scenes and ideas as he wishes to preserve. He does not finish one task before beginning another, but works at one or another as he feels inclined. He does not publish his work as fast as completed, and has kept book manuscripts for years.

He goes to his "study" about half past eight A.M., and takes no lunch nor noon meal. About five P.M. a horn is blown at the cottage to call him to dinner. He retires about half past ten P.M.

Mr. Clemens is a pewholder and a regular attendant

of Rev. Joseph H. Twichell's Congregational church, in Hartford.

He does not care to ride horseback nor to drive, but rides a great deal in a carriage. He is a master of the bicycle, a great pedestrian and an expert billiard player.

His other recreation is smoking. He smokes constantly, it would seem, except when eating or sleeping. He usually makes a cigar last forty minutes, and smokes about twenty cigars a day. Sometimes he uses a pipe. Once he abstained from tobacco over a year. He found himself unable to work as he wished until he resumed smoking.

At home Mr. Clemens is, if anything, more entertaining than in his books. You enjoy his bubbling wit and note the breadth of his learning. He makes his guests feel at ease. His manner is so companionable, he will please with equal facility the most distinguished guest or a common laborer. He has often been spoken of for a non-partisan candidate for mayor of Hartford.

Besides some very clever literary inventions, Mr. Clemens has produced several ingenious mechanical devices. "Mark Twain's Scrap Book" has had an enormous sale. It originated from one he made for his own use. Having trouble with notebooks, he invented one that always opens at the right place to write. He has devised a vest that enables the wearer to not use suspenders; a shirt with cuffs and collars attached, requiring no buttons nor studs; a perpetual calendar watch charm, giving the day of the week and the month; and a game, something like cribbage, where historical dates and events may be played upon a board.

In 1871 Mr. Clemens' publishing interests took him to Hartford, Connecticut, and he concluded to there reside. He built a unique house of bricks of various colors and at different angles on Farmington avenue, about a mile and a quarter from the old center of Hartford. On the south, the next residence is Charles Dudley Warner's; on the east, the next house is Harriet Beecher Stowe's. His place is called "Nook Farm." Its list of distinguished guests would fill a book. On the top floor is Mr. Clemens' working room. In one corner a table is littered with literary flotsam and jetsam. In the middle of the room is a billiard table, where Mr. Clemens works the most.

Mr. Clemens is now in France, although Elmira, New York, has been, for about twenty-one years, excepting this year, the summer home of Mr. Clemens and his family. His wife and her folks are old residents of that city and vicinity.

We leave the Elmira station and drive along shady streets to a road ascending East Hill, by Rev. Thomas K. Beecher's residence. This steep and stony highway passes few houses and is skirted by woods and ravines. For almost two and a half miles there is an up-grade nearly every rod of the rocky road. No wonder Mrs.

Crane said: "We know folks mean it when they come here to see us." Winding and climbing, yet given pleasant views, we toil upward, favoring the horse. Keeping in sight of a telephone wire, we trail the humorist to his lair. At what seems the summit of this range of hills, there appears, on the left-hand side of the country highway, some ornamental grounds and a vine-clad cottage.

We are ushered into a corner room, ceiled in wood, and with walls lined with pictures and well filled book-cases. In the right-hand corner, next to the hall door, stands an open upright piano. In front is a broad, doorless entrance to the large, vine-covered porch. This wide and open portal frames a charming view, looking eastward, of the Chemung valley, and that river, winding silverly along, amid the city bowered in trees, two miles away, and about six hundred feet below.

This cottage contains nine rooms, and is the home of Mrs. Susan L. Crane, a widow, an adopted sister of Mrs. Clemens. Here, as Mrs. Crane's guests, Mr. and Mrs. Clemens and their three children (daughters) have spent the summers, from about June 1 to September 15. Two of the children were born here. All the girls derive great benefit from the open-air life. That is one reason for this being their summer home. They are fond of horseback-riding. The large barn, farther up the road, contains numerous fine horses and carriages.

From the cottage winding paths lead, among fruit trees, vines and plants, to higher grounds. On one summit is an abandoned stone quarry, containing a small pond, which is used for a water reservoir. This spot gave the locality its name, "Quarry Hill Farm."

Near by, upon a pile of refuse stone from the quarry, is a vine-clad, dark-colored, somewhat little, octagonal frame building, modeled after the pilot-house of a Mississippi river steamboat, and is a reminder of the origin of its occupant's pen-name and early life. This place is "Mark Twain's study."

From this doorway is a magnificent view of Elmira, from among vines, which clamber over this building. This room may be called the home of "Huckleberry Finn," and other creations, for they were here clothed in racy English.

On either side, between the angles in the walls, are three large windows of plain glass, with venetian blinds. On the left-hand side is a couch, with soft mattress and pillows. There are chairs. The floor and the round table are littered with letters, torn envelopes, requests for autographs, manuscripts, proof-sheets, writing tablets, etc. A waste-basket is jammed full. Numerous papers and envelopes have been partly or wholly burned in the fireplace, which is opposite the doorway, and made of large bricks, stood on end, and painted red. Over the fireplace is a square window, and above that is a cupboard, in whose small, square compartments repose manuscripts and other articles,

including, doubtless, many literary secrets. Several cigars are lying around.

Upon the table stands a child's small tin horn. It seems incongruous with its surroundings, until we recall the author's recent work here, and we are tempted to inquire if this trumpet was used to conjure some of the tournaments at the court of King Arthur.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ADAPTATION OF PHOTOGRAPHY TO PRINTING IN COLORS.

BY CARL MARX.

ILLUSTRATIVE of the manner in which photography has been used in obtaining typographic printing blocks, an article in *Wilson's Photographic Magazine*, translated from *Progrès Photographique* by Ch. Gravier, contains matter of much interest. The ingenuity of the celebrated engineer M. Marinoni, who for the adjustment of the different monochromes has had recourse to photography, results in a rotary printing press receiving the white paper from rolls and converting it into a journal printed in four colors, at a rate of 12,000 copies an hour. The colored picture is photographed, isochromatic preparations and colored screens being used in order to obtain the relative values of the different tones of the original; and from the negative four positive prints are transferred to wood, and on each of the blocks are engraved the cuts necessary to obtain in the printing all the lines which will deposit on the paper the same color. The blocks are then confided to a worker in galvanoplasty who molds and deposits the copper in sufficient quantity to take the place of the wood, and form the metallic block to be used in printing. The metallic block is strengthened by running lead on the back and bent for the cylinder by a machine. By an ingenious contrivance the sheet of paper is printed in one color by passing under a first block; immediately it presents itself under a second block which prints the second color, in the same manner under the third, and finally under the fourth block which limits and forms the connection by printing the text. With these superimposed colors and by the intervals showing the white of the paper, it is possible to obtain the delicate tones of the aquarelle.

HOW TO SECURE REGISTER.

Chief among all the causes for imperfect register in book printing may be placed the general ignorance both among compositors and pressmen of the necessity for squaring the rows of pages. Not alone must the heads of any row of pages be in perfect line, but they must also form an exact right angle with the sides of each row.

Too often we find that pressmen have an idea that if one page backs the corresponding page fairly well they are in register, while it is quite possible that these two pages might be out of line both ways with every other page in the form. Every pressroom should have as a necessary part of its furniture a steel straight edge of forty-eight to fifty inches long, and a steel square with its sides as narrow as is compatible with retaining its accuracy. To use them intelligently, the foreman should first make a gauge with a strip of cardboard, casting off first, the gripper margin; second, the size of the page; third, the head margin if the form is of twenty-

four or thirty-two pages, the back margin, if sixteen pages; fourth, the size of page again. Then measure from the first mark made one-half the size of the paper and so on for the other three marks; this will give a correct gauge from the gripper edge to the foot of the form, and by placing it first on one end of the sheet and then on the other, stabbing through so as to leave a stab mark on the sheet, guides for the straight edge are secured. By means of the straight edge and a hard, sharp-pointed pencil draw lines from one mark to the other. On the opposite edge of the gauge cast off one-half the length of the sheet. If the form is of sixteen pages find the length of two pages and the head margin, deduct this from half the size of the paper, one-half of the remainder should be the distance between one of the marks (which will then be a center guide) and the foot of the inside page. Mark off on the gauge from this point the size of one page, then a mark; the head margin, then a mark; the length of another page, then another mark, and a perfect gauge is made on which should be written the title of the book and the size of paper. By making a hole at one end, the gauge may be hung up when out of use, and be available for the same work at another time.

To use the side gauge, select one row of pages, that next the grippers or the second row being preferable, place the gauge correct on the head margin, and with the point of a eureka overlay knife stab the sheet at the center guide. Now fold the sheet over so that the lines already drawn, parallel with the grippers, will meet exactly and the fold come on the center stab. Holding the sheet firmly, with the lines true, make a good fold down the center. Open the sheet flat, and, using the gauge at the gripper edge of the sheet and the center guide exactly on the fold, stab the sheet to correspond with the marks on the gauge. Reverse the gauge for the other half of the sheet, stab again, and the sheet is ready for the square. By placing one of the legs of the square true with the first lines made, and the edge of the square even with the stab marks in the sheet, a perfect right angle line may be drawn which will show at a glance any imperfection in the lining of the pages. After adjusting this, register, in its true sense, can be secured.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

Translated from *L'Imprimerie* for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ETCHING ON WOOD.

Commence by filling the pores of wood with carbonate of copper, boiling it in a solution of sulphate of copper, then in one of carbonate of soda. Allow it to soak in pure water sufficiently long to dissolve the sulphate of soda produced in this operation. Dry slowly and polish one of the surfaces. A varnish of asphalt is applied upon the back and sides of the block; the polished surface receives a coat of gelatine sensitized with bichromate of ammonia of which the following is the formula: Dissolve two grammes of gelatine in sixteen centiliters of water by means of a gentle heat, add a demigramme of bichromate of ammonia, then pour upon the block, which is then placed upon a negative, after which wash with warm water to carry away the soluble particles. Upon the elevated parts which remain apply a varnish of asphalt to protect them, and plunge the block into strong nitric acid. The parts not protected are transformed, more or less, into nitric cellulose, which disappears easily by aid of a brush, under form of a greenish powder; the asphalt on the back and sides is removed by means of benzine. The graven wood is then ready for use. This process is not as new as one might imagine; it is of Russian or Polish origin. It may be added that the block should be made from boxwood.

"I DIDN'T know yo' could read, Bre'r Downey."

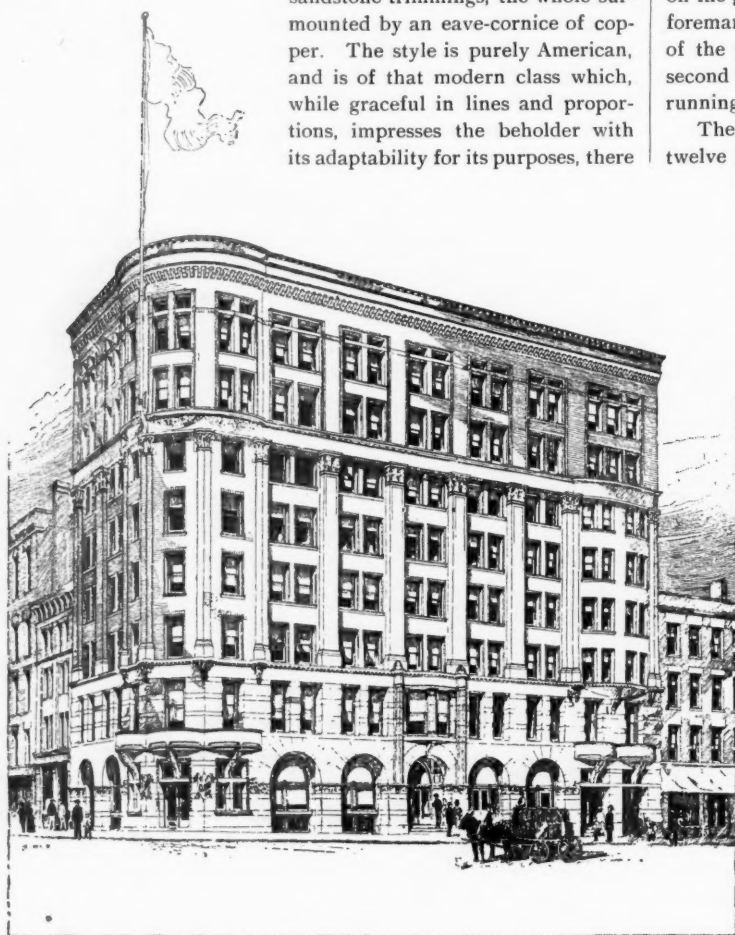
Downey (apparently much interested in his paper)—"Oh, yes, I'se read ebber since I wuz er boy."

"Den how comes it you'se readin' dat paper upside down?"

"I always reads dat way, den I'se gets at de bottom ob de fac's widout habing ter read down de whole column."—*Ex.*

ST. LOUIS "GLOBE-DEMOCRAT'S" NEW HOME.

The illustration herewith gives a general idea of the appearance of the new Globe-Democrat Building, now nearly ready for occupancy. The structure is eight stories high, having a frontage on Sixth street of 58 feet 2½ inches, and on Pine street of 135 feet. The first floor is constructed of Missouri granite and brown sandstone, the seven upper stories of stock brick, with brown sandstone trimmings, the whole surmounted by an eave-cornice of copper. The style is purely American, and is of that modern class which, while graceful in lines and proportions, impresses the beholder with its adaptability for its purposes, there



being no waste of space, no dark rooms, but accessibility, light, ventilation and general convenience prevailing throughout. A novel feature is the swelled corner from the seventh floor upward. The mammoth clock, illuminated at night by electric lights in a novel manner, is a striking feature.

The basement and sub-basement extends under the entire building, 22 feet below the street level. The sub-basement contains the boilers, elevator machinery, electric light plant and engines to run the four Hoe double-perfecting and inserting presses with which the new establishment is equipped. Each press is operated by an independent engine, to guard against any accidents.

The basement proper is occupied by the presses, wetting-machines, roller closets, storage room for roll-paper and the necessary paraphernalia requisite in a model pressroom. Here is also located the stereotyping rooms, with William Mooney as foreman. Two freight elevators run up to the street level, and a third to the eighth story, for the purpose of running the pages from the composing room on the top floor to the stereotyping department in the basement, and a novel device for conveying the folded papers direct from the presses to the mailing room, the invention of Joseph Curtin, foreman of the *Globe-Democrat* press-rooms, are features of this department. A broad stairway, in addition to the employes stairway, leads from the counting room to the pressroom, and a gallery provides for the accommodation

of visitors desirous of viewing the workings of the wonderful presses. Coal reaches the sub-basement through a chute, and paper is handled through an opening in the private alley at the west end of the building.

The main entrance to the upper building, 18 feet wide, is in the center of the building on the Pine street side. A flight of marble stairs leads to the upper floors, and two hydraulic passenger elevators run to the seventh floor. West of the main entrance, on the ground floor, are the mail and delivery rooms, Mr. Hackett, foreman, with outside entrances on Pine street. Immediately east of the private alley, which is covered by the building from the second floor upward, is an entrance for employes, with a stairway running to the top, and an hydraulic passenger elevator.

The second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors each contain twelve bright and roomy offices, the handsomest office rooms in St. Louis. The stairway from each story is of marble, the corridors of marble, the floors of the offices marble tiling and the walls wainscoted with Italian marble to the height of four feet. These offices are all arranged with connecting doors, and the entire suite of twelve rooms on any floor can be traversed without the use of the hallway. The woodwork is all of quartered oak, with sash lights and transoms in the corridor partitions. An offset 11 feet wide by 48 long, in the center of the south wall, gives light and ventilation to the handsomely appointed toilet rooms on each floor, the corridors and the elevators.

The composing room occupies the entire eighth floor, with a double elevator for handling the forms when ready for stereotyping. It is lighted on four sides and by means of skylights, so that plenty of light and pure air are given the typos. The proof-readers are isolated from the compositors, having a handsomely appointed room partitioned off for their especial accommodation, and provision has been made for private offices for the foreman, copy-cutters, etc. This room is in the charge of Mr. M. R. H. Witter, the foreman, and twice president of the International Union.

The entire seventh floor and part of the sixth are occupied by the editorial, local and telegraphic forces of the paper. A library and conversation room, adjoining the local department, is a pleasant feature, and an innovation in western journalism. Ample accommodation has been provided for the telegraph operators employed on the paper, sixteen of them

being nightly engaged in receiving dispatches from all sections of the country—all parts of the world.

There is also an artistic department connected with the paper, including photo-engraving, chalk-plate stereotyping, a photographic plant and an apartment for the cabinets containing stock cuts of prominent men, whose features adorn the columns of the paper, as from day to day they come into prominence.

The counting room is located on the Sixth street side, with entrance at the corner, and is probably the handsomest business office of any paper in the United States. The ceiling and walls are of polished mahogany, the floors tessalated tiling, and the counters and fixtures are unsurpassed in appointments and beauty. The cost of fitting up this one room was \$20,000.

The building, from basement to roof, is fireproof, all the latest inventions in that line having been utilized. The estimated cost of the building was \$300,000, but the actual cost is largely in excess of that sum.

The officers of the Globe-Democrat Publishing Company are as follows: President, D. M. Houser; vice-president, J. B. McCullagh, who is also managing editor of the paper; secretary, Simeon Ray.

DAM-RONG.—The brother of the king of Siam is named Dam-Rong. With a name like that he will have to lead a life but little short of that of an angel to prove that he is all right.—*Ex.*



ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES

.... CONSISTING OF

*Calendars, Calendar Tablets, Cards, Banners,
Fans, Memorandum Books,
Folders, Etc.*

Increase your profits, enlarge your business by having these goods to offer your customers. No other branch of your business will pay you as well. Inclose us your business card and we will mail you our prices on all goods we manufacture, or inclose us 6 cents in stamps and receive a set of Four "White Squadron Cards," size 4 1/4 x 6 1/2, perfect beauties, in ten colors. Full line of Calendars ready August 1, over 75 designs, from \$8.00 to \$60.00 per 1,000. Samples sent by express on receipt of \$2.00 (rebate given). For prices of other samples see catalogue, sent on application. Liberal discount to the trade.

COSACK & CO.

Lithographers and Publishers of
Advertising Specialties,

90 TO 100 LAKEVIEW AVENUE, BUFFALO, N. Y.



CUTS AND DESIGNS

FOR ALL

ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES.

*From Pen and Ink Drawings, Tracings,
Manuscript Sketches, Wood Cut
Prints, Litho Prints, Archi-
tect's Plans, Maps, etc.*



PROMPTNESS A SPECIALTY.

SUPERIOR WORK GUARANTEED.



ESTABLISHED 1804.
... INCORPORATED 1883.



TRADE MARK.
PATENTED APRIL 7, 1871.

Charles Eneu Johnson and Company,

LETTERPRESS AND LITHOGRAPHIC

PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES.

Principal Office, 509 S. Tenth St., PHILADELPHIA.

BRANCHES: { 529 COMMERCIAL STREET, - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO.
45 AND 47 ROSE STREET, - - - - - NEW YORK.

Western Branch House—99 Harrison St. (PONTIAC BUILDING) Chicago.

M. P. McCOY,

SOLE AGENT

MacKellar's American Fancy Type,

Golding's Patent Platen Machines,

E. L. Miller's Paragon Paper Cutter.

54 FARRINGTON ROAD, E. C., LONDON, ENG.

General Agent for the United Kingdom for

THE INLAND PRINTER

To whom all Subscriptions should be addressed.

Price, including Postage, - - - - - 12s. per year.
Single Copies, 1s. 2d. each.

John Royle & Sons,
MAKERS OF
**ROUTING
MACHINES,
SAW TABLES,
Shoot-Planes, etc.**
—FOR—
*Electrotypers,
Photo-Engravers,
Brass-Workers,
and others.*
**ROUTING
CUTTERS**
Essex and
Straight Sts.
Paterson, N. J.

**ROUTING
CUTTERS**
FOR
*Zinc, Brass,
Soft Metal,
Wood, etc.*
JOHN ROYLE & SONS,
PATERSON, N. J.

FOLLANSBEE TYLER & CO.
*RELIABLE
PACKERS OF*
PAPER STOCK
1452-4-6 INDIANA AVE.
CHICAGO.
Printers' and Binders' Waste.
SEND FOR PRICE. TELEPHONE 638.
Reference—ATLAS NATIONAL BANK.

PIONEER PAPER STOCK CO.
PACKERS
AND GRADERS OF
PAPER STOCK.
235 & 237 MICHIGAN STREET,
CHICAGO.
PERRY KRUS, PRES'T.

THE S. K. WHITE
**Paging & Numbering
Machines**
*With Automatic
Serial Alphabet Attachment*
Superior in Mechanical Construction
and without a competitor.
EARL B. SMITH
Proprietor.
215 Dearborn St. Room 103
CHICAGO, Illinois.

MACKELLAR'S AMERICAN PRINTER.



A MANUAL OF TYPOGRAPHY, containing practical directions for managing all departments of a printing office, as well as complete instructions for apprentices; with several useful tables, numerous schemes for imposing forms in every variety, hints to authors, etc.

This work should be in the hands of every printer. The seventeenth edition, revised and enlarged, 384 pp., bound in cloth, we have in stock, and can furnish promptly. Price, \$2.00; by mail, \$2.12. Do not fail to secure a copy. Address orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.,
183 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

ALEX. COWAN & SONS, LIMITED,

IMPORTERS OF

Machinery and Supplies

OF ALL KINDS FOR

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS,
AND BOOKBINDERS.

Wholesale Stationers
and Paper Merchants.

MELBOURNE, } AUSTRALIA.
SYDNEY, }
ADELAIDE, }
DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND.

AGENCY IN
BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.



SOLE AGENTS FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

Address all communications to 395 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, quoting lowest cash prices for goods F. O. B. New York or Boston. Send Samples if practicable. We offer our services to American manufacturers.

C. W. CRUTSINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

PRINTERS' ROLLERS

AND

COMPOSITION,

18 N. SECOND STREET,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Our Elastic Tablet Glue is the Best in the Market

PAPER AND PRESS

BY

WILLIAM M. PATTON.

The only journal of its class in the world devoted exclusively to practical and technical information for Printers, Publishers, Lithographers, Manufacturing Stationers, Blank-book Makers and Bookbinders.

Subscription price, \$2.00 per year.
Send 25 cents for sample copy.

PAPER AND PRESS, PHILADELPHIA.

The Ink Fiend.

A Monthly Journal devoted to Printing, Engraving, and matters of interest to the craft generally,

— ALSO —

POINTERS FOR JUDICIOUS ADVERTISERS.

SEND 10 CENTS FOR SAMPLE COPY.
Elegantly printed on fine paper.

ROOT & TURNER, PUBLISHERS,

57 PLYMOUTH PLACE,
CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL
PRINTER AND STATIONER



AND

BOOKSELLERS' CIRCULAR.

"It has features of enterprise unusual to European Trade Journalism."—*American Stationer*.

"It has no equal in Europe."—*Toronto Mail*.

"We think very highly of your Journal."—*Morton, Phillips & Bulmer, Montreal, Canada*.

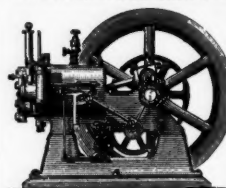
SUBSCRIPTION—15s. per Annum,
post free, Weekly.

LONDON:

W. JOHN STONHILL, NO. 58 SHOE LANE, E. C.

GAS and GASOLINE ENGINES

STATIONARY and PORTABLE. All Sizes.



Dwarfs in Size, but
Giants in Strength.

Expense one cent an hour per horse power and requires but little attention to run them.

Every Engine
Guaranteed. Full particulars free by mail. Mention this paper.

VAN DUZEN
GAS & GASOLINE ENGINE CO. Cincinnati, O.

GRAY'S FERRY

—Printing Ink—

WORKS

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

198 Clark St. + + + CHICAGO.

710 Sansom Street, PHILADELPHIA.

56 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

66 Sharp Street, BALTIMORE

Bound Volume VIII.

Copies of this volume are now ready for delivery. They are neatly and strongly bound in half russia, marbled edges, and make a handsome volume for the library. Price, \$3.50. Must be sent by express at expense of purchaser.

INLAND PRINTER CO.,
CHICAGO.

TYPO

The only organ of the Trade in the Australian Colonies.

American Manufacturers and Dealers in Printers' Supplies, Stationery and Books will reach a large and profitable market by advertising in **TYPO**.

Illustrations of New Inventions, etc., inserted free.

R. COUPLAND HARDING,

PUBLISHER,

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.


THE UNITED STATES PAPER-MAKER.

Devoted to the Interests of Paper-Makers.

Published semi-monthly, 1st and 15th. \$2.00 per annum. Single copies 10 cents. As *The United States Paper-Maker* reaches all buyers, it is a valuable advertising medium. Rates for standing and displayed advertisements furnished on application. Address

CHARLES C. WALDEN & CO.

29 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.



UPSIDE DOWN is frequently the condition felt by the one who has been disappointed when his work has been promised at a stated time, and which was not finished as promised. There may be some doubt as to whether any one firm in our line is more reliable than another, but we claim this to be our strong point, and can demonstrate that our claim is not all talk.

Call on us, send for or telephone to us.

**Electrotypers,
Photo-Zinc Etchers,
Map & Wood Engravers.**

GEO. H. BENEDICT & CO.
177 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

THE PRINTING WORLD.

PUBLISHED ON THE 25TH, MONTHLY.

Subscription, \$1.25 per annum, postpaid.

JOHN BASSETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

63 Chancery Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC ART JOURNAL.

THE ONLY TRADE JOURNAL

REPRESENTING THE LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Technical Information Given.
Sample Copies, Twenty Cents.

PUBLISHED BY **The Lithographic Art Journal PUBLISHING COMPANY,**
Temple Court, 5, 7, 9 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN ART PRINTER.

WM. J. KELLY,
EDITOR.

A PRACTICAL EDUCATOR.

Subscription and Club Rates:
Per Year, post paid, - \$3.00 Single Copies, - 25 Cents.
Clubs of Five, " - 10.00 Clubs of Ten, post paid, \$16.

SUMPTUOUSLY BEAUTIFUL.

Technically Suitable for Compositors and Pressmen.

C. E. BARTHOLOMEW, 22 COLLEGE PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Bright. Breezy. Interesting.

THE UNION PRINTER.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL DIRECTION OF
GEORGE V. TUOHNEY.

Office of Publication, 12 Chambers St., New York.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year, - - - - - \$1.00
Six Months, - - - - - .50
Three Months, - - - - - .25
Invariably in advance.

THE UNION PRINTER is the especial advocate of the affiliated Unions of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Advertising Rates, \$1.00 per Inch.

Address **THE UNION PRINTER,**
Rooms 9 and 10, No. 12 Chambers St., New York.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND.

AN easy system of note-taking which anyone can learn in an hour's study. Ambitious printers should have a copy and qualify themselves for reporting.

Price 25 cents, postpaid.

ADDRESS **THE INLAND PRINTER CO.**
183 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

CUTS FOR ALL PRINTING PURPOSES.
PHOTO-ENGRAVING, ZINC ETCHING AND
HALF-TONE.



SEND FOR SPECIMEN BOOK.

NATIONAL Publisher and Printer, LOUISVILLE, KY.

A large quarto, issued monthly, and devoted to the interests of Publishers, Printers and Lithographers.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year.

For advertising rates, see paper. Sample copies furnished on application. Subscriptions and advertisements solicited. Address

JAS. DAVIDSON, Editor and Manager,
Room 29, Courier-Journal Building.

THE EFFECTIVE PUBLISHING CO. LTD.

60 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C.
PERCY J. T. SYMES, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

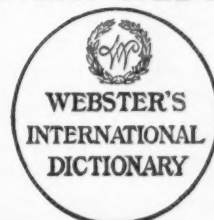
ARE open to undertake the publishing of English editions of successful American papers on reasonable terms. Sound connection throughout England and Colonies, and proprietors of the leading printers' and kindred trades journal in England; also other papers. Exceptional facilities.

The Effective Advertiser.

Guaranteed Circulation, 10,000. 3d Monthly.
NO AMERICAN PRINTER SHOULD FAIL TO SUBSCRIBE.

THE NEW WEBSTER

Entirely New.



Cost \$300,000.

SUCCESSOR OF THE UNABRIDGED.
Re-edited and Reset from Cover to Cover.
A GRAND INVESTMENT
for every Family and School.
Work of revision occupied over 10 years.
More than 100 editorial laborers employed.
Critical examination invited. **Get the Best.**
Sold by all Booksellers. Pamphlet free.

CAUTION is needed in purchasing a dictionary, as photographic reprints of an obsolete and comparatively worthless edition of Webster are being marketed under various names and often by misrepresentation. The International bears the imprint of **G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers,** Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

SUGGESTIONS IN Punctuation and Capitalization

The most comprehensive treatise on these subjects ever issued. Every printer should have a copy. Price, 25 cents, postpaid.

SOLD BY **THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,**
183 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

THE ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF PROGRESS IN ILLUSTRATION.

EDITED BY
HENRY LEWIS JOHNSON.
BOSTON PHOTOGRAPHURE CO., Publishers.

THE magazine is highly illustrated, with specimens from engravers in all parts of the country, and the text pertains to matters of engraving and printing.

Subscription, \$2.00 per year. Single copies, 20 Cts.

THE ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
132 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

"The American Pressman."

(The Official Organ of the International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America.)

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PRESSMEN.

PUBLISHED FOR THE UNION BY

T. J. HAWKINS,

388 Second Ave., NEW YORK CITY.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

The **LARGEST** Subscribed Circulation

AND

The **LARGEST** Advertising Patronage

Of any Printing and Paper Trades' Journal in the United Kingdom, is possessed by

THE BRITISH PRINTER

THE ACKNOWLEDGED TECHNICAL AND ARTISTIC EDUCATOR OF THE CRAFT.

CONDUCTED BY **ROBERT HILTON.**

Bi-Monthly.

9,000 each issue. 5s. a year. Specimen copy, 10d. Post free.

RAITHBY, LAWRENCE & CO.

25 Pilgrim St., Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E. C.

THE HAMILTON MFG. CO.

... MANUFACTURERS OF ...



MAIL LIST CABINETS.

This Cabinet is made to hold the entire mail list outfit of most newspapers.

The first space is a cupboard to hold mailing machine, roller, etc. The middle space will hold 30 galleys of either the Rukenbrod or Mustang pattern, or 15 regular wide brass mailing galleys. The third space contains 7 sort drawers. Iron brackets can be attached to this Cabinet to hold a pair of cases.

PRICE, - - - - - \$27.00
IRON BRACKETS, PER PAIR, - 2.00
BOXING, \$1.25.

Wood Type

PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS
AND ENGRAVERS' WOOD,

AND DEALERS IN

PRINTERS' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES

— OF ALL KINDS —

NEW-PROCESS WOOD TYPE.

End-Wood Type, Holly-Wood Type, Borders, Ornaments, Wood Rules, Cases, Cabinets, Stands, Reglet, Furniture, etc.

PRESSES, PAPER CUTTERS, METAL TYPE.

THE HAMILTON-BOSS LOWER CASE.

HAMILTON'S BRASS LEADER CASE.

HAMILTON'S PATENT CUTTING STICK.

327 & 329 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO.

FACTORY:
TWO RIVERS, WIS.

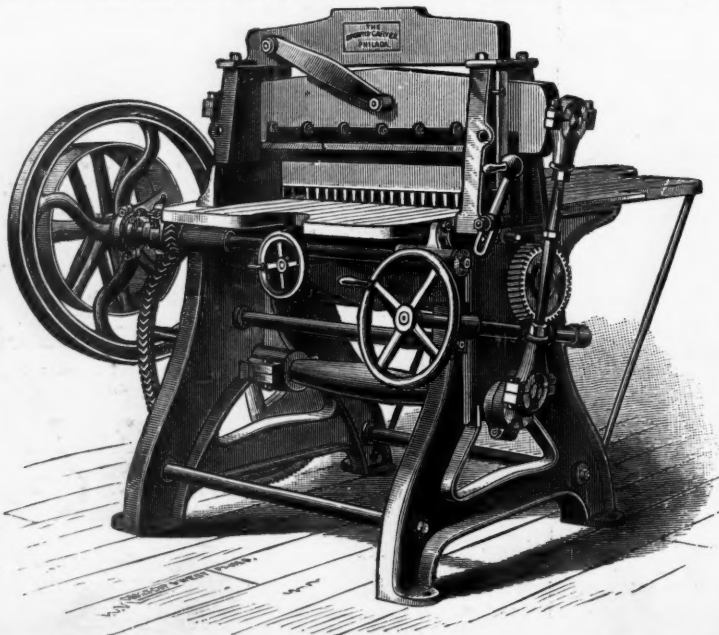
Send for our Specimen Book and Catalogue.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER!

THE CELEBRATED,
ORIGINAL and ONLY

BROWN & CARVER PAPER CUTTING MACHINE.

ANOTHER MANUFACTURER, unable to build a machine to compete with it, has copied it as nearly as possible, and where prevented from copying, by patents, claims great merit in the omission. I can build you a "Brown & Carver" with or without the grooved table, which is a valuable invention, in no way mars or injures the paper, and is condemned by him only because he DARE NOT use it.



There is NO MACHINE of ANY
DESIGN that COMPARES with the
BROWN & CARVER in

DURABILITY,
ACCURACY,
RELIABILITY,
WORKMANSHIP,
FINISH,

And all points that make VALUE.

C. R. CARVER,

SOLE MANUFACTURER,

Third and Canal Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

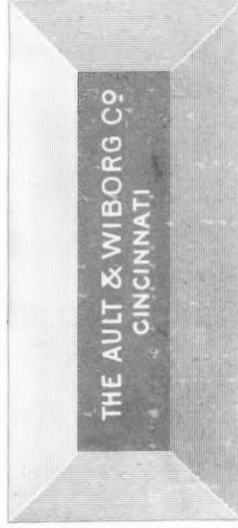
Write for References, Prices, etc., etc.



FINE BRIGHT RED, \$2.00. (260-08.)



DARK BLUE, \$2.00. (306-75.)



PERSIAN ORANGE, \$3.00. (15-442.)



PANSY BRONZE \$3.00. (265-60.)

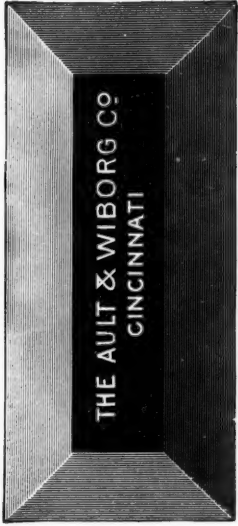
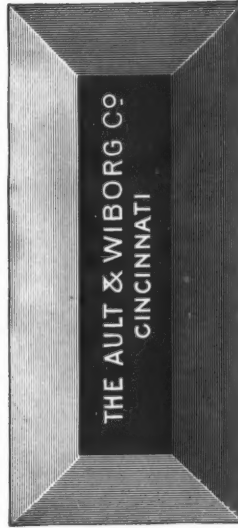
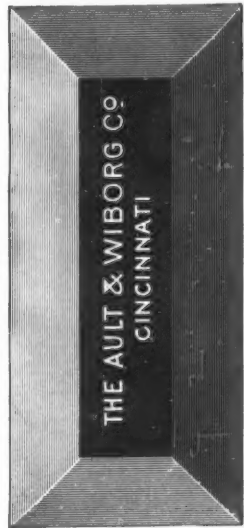


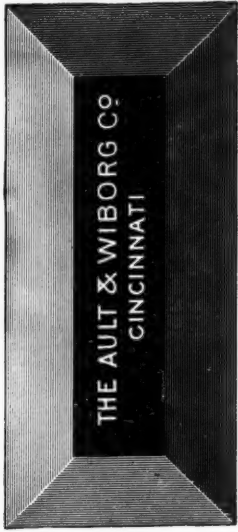
PLATE PAPER BLACK, \$1.50. (285-43.)



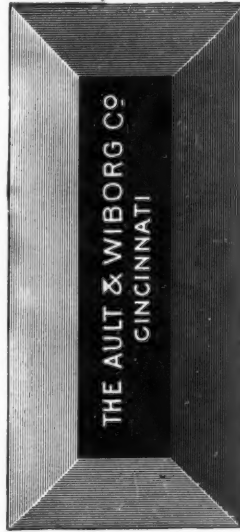
CHOCOLATE BROWN, \$2.00. (260-62.)



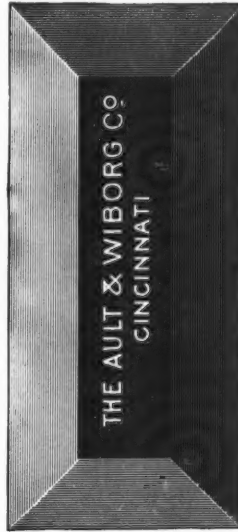
DARK GREEN, \$2.00. (11-281.)



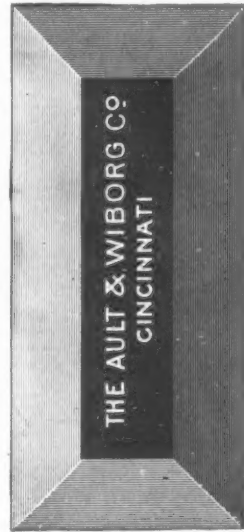
VIOLET BRONZE, \$3.00. (282-61.)



OLIVE GREEN DEEP, \$2.00. (185-85.)



BRONZE BLUE DEEP, \$2.00. (215-95.)



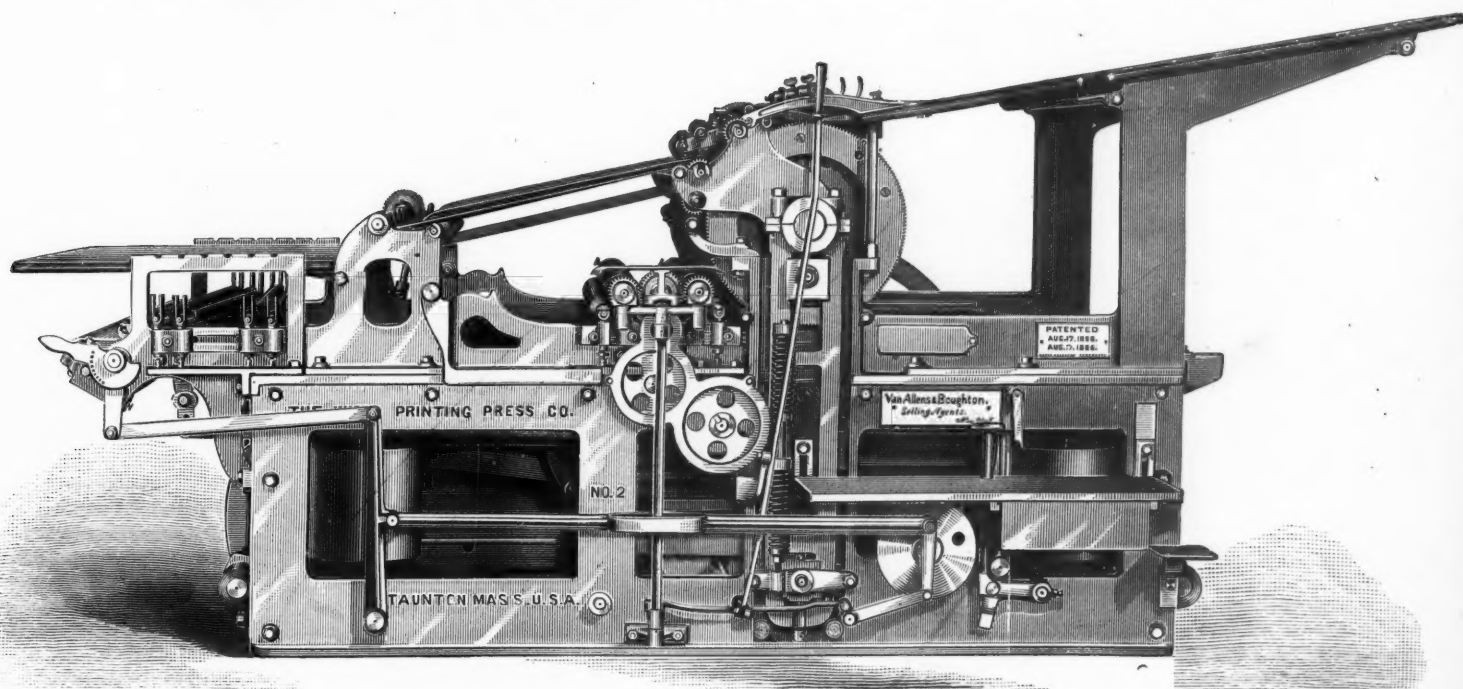
GERANIUM LAKE, \$3.00. (269-68.)



BRANCHES, NEW YORK & CHICAGO.

SAMPLE OF VIOLET BLACK LIGHT, \$3.00. (299-83.)

THE HUBER TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS



DOUBLE ROLLING + SINGLE END + SIX TRACKS + AIR SPRINGS
FRONT OR BACK DELIVERY.

The Impression is taken over a six-track bed, which is supported every ten or twelve inches across the press. We guarantee the impression sharp and rigid, and the bed and cylinder are warranted not to spring or give way in the least degree.

The Impression can be tripped at the moment grippers close or before.

The Register is absolutely perfect at all speeds of the press, the bed and cylinder being locked in full gear twelve inches before the contact of bearers takes place, and remaining in gear for several inches after the head line has passed.

The Distribution is uniform from head to tail of sheet. This is accomplished by charging the form with fresh ink both ways from one fountain.

The Air Springs are applied vertically; the piston-head does not come out of the cylinder; no packing ever required; the pressure can be regulated while press is in motion at all speeds.

The simplicity, accuracy and durability of the bed movement is unequalled by any other machine. The double rack teeth are made of steel, with the best rolling curve known to mechanics. From two to three teeth always in contact, thus obviating lost motion.

The sheet is delivered in front, clean side to the fly, without the printed side coming in contact with anything. Fly motion positive, no strap, no slamming. The motion is the same in delivering sheet and returning for next sheet.

The Fly can be disconnected at a moment's notice.

This press is designed for the finest quality of cut and color work; can be used to charge the form both ways with fresh ink, or as a single end press, four or two rollers.

No complicated movements to get out of order.

SIZES:

No. 1.	4	Rollers, covering entire form.	Bed, 44	x 60 inches inside bearers.	Matter, 40½ x 56 inches.
No. 1.	3	"	"	"	"
No. 2.	4	"	"	"	"
No. 2.	3	"	"	"	"

DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT AND SPEED:

No. 1.	4	Rollers.	Length over all, 15 ft.	Width over all, 9 ft. 3 in.	Height over all, 6 ft. 4 in.	Weight boxed, about 9 tons.	Speed, 900 to 1,300.
No. 1.	3	"	"	"	"	"	"
No. 2.	4	"	"	"	"	"	"
No. 2.	3	"	"	"	"	"	"

We furnish with press, counter-shaft, hangers, cone-pulleys, driving-pulleys, two sets of roller-stocks, wrenches, boxing and shipping, at Taunton, Mass.

WE REFER YOU TO A FEW FIRMS RUNNING TWO-REVOLUTION HUBER PRESSES:—J. J. Little & Co.; Trow Printing and Bookbinding Co.; John de Vries & Son; McLaughlin Bros.; American Bank Note Co.; E. O. Jenkins' Sons; J. W. Pratt & Son; Exchange Printing Co.; Crump Label Co.; Hinds, Ketchum & Co.; Jersey City Printing Co., and National Bureau Engraving and Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia; Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston; Frey Printing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. Green, New York; P. F. Collier, New York; McIndoe Bros., Boston, Mass.; Nixon-Jones Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. P. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago; Knight & Leonard, Chicago; Methodist Book Concern Nashville, Tenn.; Pantagraph Printing and Stationery House, Bloomington, Ill.; W. C. Gage & Son, Battle Creek, Mich.; Woodward & Tiernan, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo.; Kehm, Feitsch & Wilson, Chicago.

Ninety-seven presses running in these houses.

Send for descriptive circular of Regular Two-Revolution Press, Two-Color Press, Sheet Perfecting Book Press, or Two-Revolution Super Royal Jobber. Size of Bed, 26 x 35. Form, 23 x 33. 2,250 per hour. Box Frame, Trip Cylinder, Crank Movement, no Springs.

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, SOLE AGENTS,

17 to 23 Rose Street and 59 Ann Street,

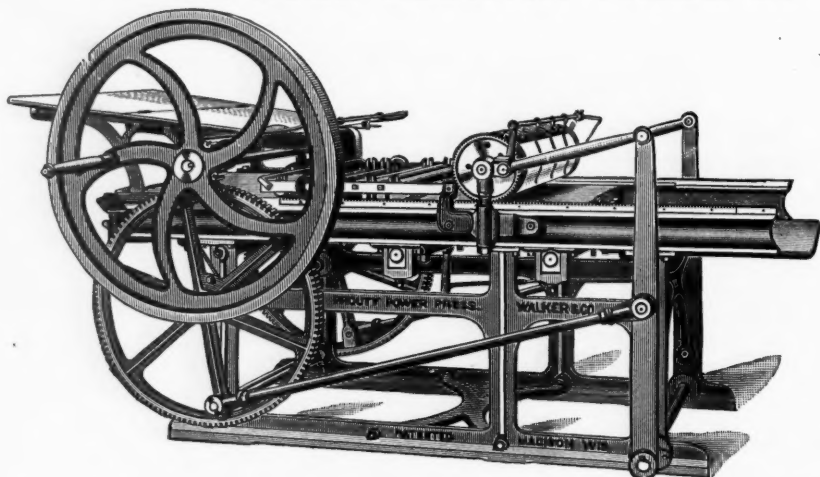
— NEW YORK.

WESTERN BRANCH:—301 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.—H. W. THORNTON, Manager.

THE IMPROVED COUNTRY PROUTY.

SQUARE SIDES AND PATENT THROW-OFF AND SQUARE DROP-BED.

THE BOSS COUNTRY PRESS OF MODERN TIMES.



EXAMINE

Our COMBINATION NEWS AND JOB PRESS,
ONLY - - - \$700.00.

Our MADISON QUEEN BOOK PRESS,
ONLY - - - \$1,400.00.

Our MADISON KING DRUM CYLINDER,
ONLY - - - \$2,200.00.

Our ACME PAPER FOLDER,
ONLY - - - \$150.00.

Our MADISON O. S. GORDON, 10 x 15,
ONLY - - - \$240.00.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND
WASHINGTON PRESSES.

WRITE FOR OUR GREAT OFFER.

No. 1. 7-Column Folio (boxed and on cars),	- - - - -	\$600.00
No. 2. 8-Column Folio (boxed and on cars),	- - - - -	700.00
No. 3. 9-Column Folio (boxed and on cars),	- - - - -	800.00

THIS PRESS is the most complete, the EASIEST RUNNING, the most ECONOMICAL, the BEST PRESS in the WORLD for the money.

Write for Testimonials and Cash Discounts.

REMEMBER { FIRST. — The Prouty is sold by more Typefounders than any other press made.
SECOND. — We can SAVE you MONEY on Type and Printers' Goods.

W. G. WALKER & CO., = = Madison, Wisconsin.

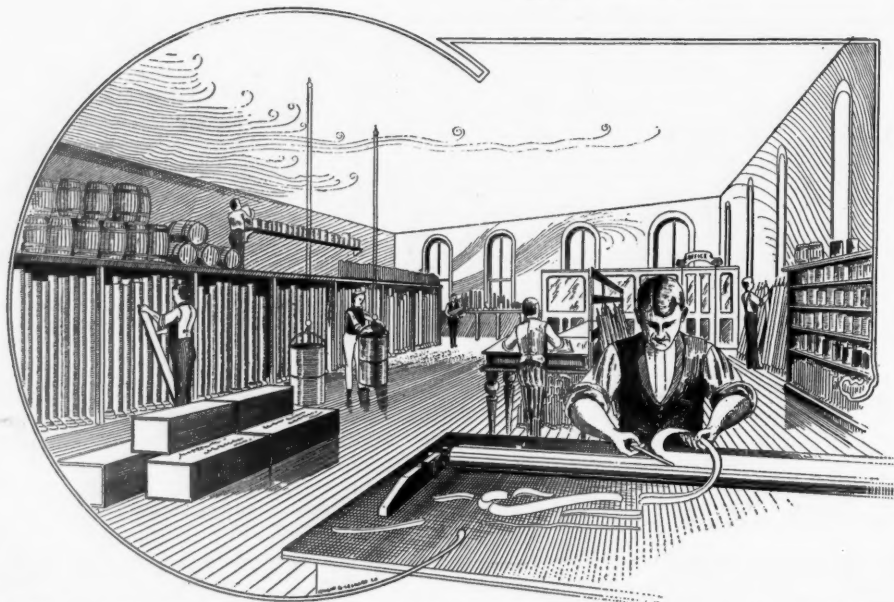
STEPHEN McNAMARA,

VAN BUREN & CLARK STREETS,

• • • • • CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURER OF

PRINTERS' ROLLERS.



OUR ROLLERS ARE USED
IN MANY OF
THE LEADING HOUSES IN
CHICAGO.

WE SHIP TO ALL PARTS
OF THE COUNTRY AND
PAY EXPRESS ONE
WAY OR FREIGHT BOTH
WAYS.

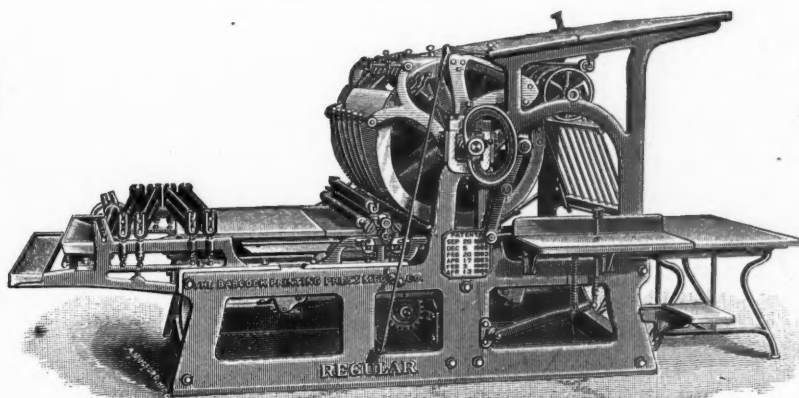
Using only the Best Materials and working under the most approved formulas, we Guarantee Satisfaction in all cases.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL TERMS.

The Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co.

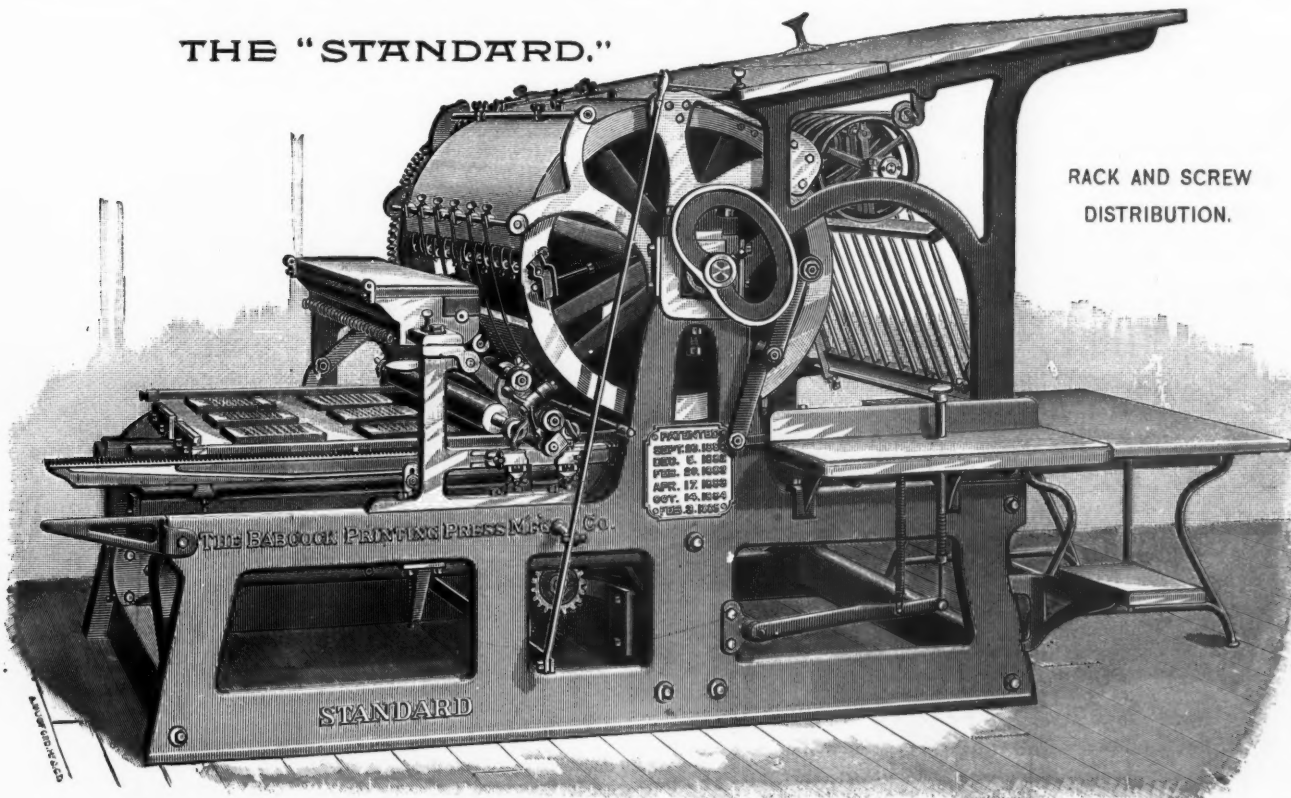
THE "REGULAR."

"Perfect
Inking"
Cut and Color
Press.



Rack Screw
and
Table
Distribution.

THE "STANDARD."



RACK AND SCREW
DISTRIBUTION.

"HIGH FOUNTAIN" BOOK AND JOB PRESS.

Main Office and Works: NEW LONDON, CONN.

New York Office: 9 & 10 Tribune Building.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, General Western Agents, 115 & 117 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.



THERE ARE MANY different methods of producing engravings. If you have occasion to make or use them, send for "A Few Words on Engraving." We manufacture all machinery and supplies used in the various methods, especially zinc etching, also for electrotyping and stereotyping. Our "Few Words" circulars on these last two subjects mailed free to any address.

CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, Jr.,
303-305 NORTH THIRD STREET, ST. LOUIS.

"PERFECTION" C
IMPROVED.



Trade Mark
REGISTERED.

TO PAMPHLET BINDERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS.

"PERFECTION" C.

SADDLE AND TABLE.

Capacity, 1 sheet to 1-4 inch.

Will take wire as fine as 30 gauge.

No changing of parts necessary.

Can be set for the desired thickness instantly.

THE adjoining cut represents our new "PERFECTION" C Wire-Stitchers, specially designed for light Pamphlet and Calendar work, and are undoubtedly the most perfect rapid machines in the world for that purpose.

LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE PRICE OF OTHER MACHINES.

... MANUFACTURED ONLY BY ...

THE J. L. MORRISON CO.

17 Astor Place and 140 E. Eighth Street,
NEW YORK.

A. G. MACKAY, MANAGER.

Send for New Catalogue.

HOW TO DECIDE IT.

When about to purchase a new press decide first whether you want a cheap one or a fine one. There is no "cheap fine" one, and there is no safe middle ground between prudence and imprudence.

If you want a cheap press, don't waste five minutes over your choice of a particular make. Whichever one you finally select, you'll wish you'd taken the other.

If you are prudent you may decide that you want the press which will make the most money, and soonest pay its original cost. Then look at the Cottrell. It embodies a number of improved devices and patented appliances found on no other make.

Of one thing be sure. You don't want any experimental press. Remember there are two things in this world which go on forever. One is taxes; the other is the repairs on a cheap printing press.

You can pay the former and escape the latter by buying a Cottrell.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS,

OFFICES: { 319 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 { 8 Spruce St., New York.

D. H. CHAMPLIN, Western Manager.



PARK PLACE DISASTER, NEW YORK.

Ruins of the Taylor building, as seen from Park Place windows of STEVENS & MORRIS, photo-engravers,
20 College Place, New York.

The illustration is a specimen of half-tone work of this firm.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, La., August 28, 1891.

The *Times-Democrat*, after laying off all of its hand workmen, found it impossible to get along with the machines and secured the services of six or seven compositors. It is said, however, that it will try the machines exclusively again after September 1. The machines on that paper do not give entire satisfaction yet. The *Times-Democrat* will publish twenty pages on September 1, as will also the *New Delta*. The *New Delta* has negotiated for a Goss perfecting press, and the arrival of the same is expected in a week hence. It will require the stereotyping process. Most likely a new dress will be required on that paper, but no arrangements to that end have yet been made. Business is fair considering the season of the year, but there are more than enough workmen to meet the demand.

Hon. W. J. Hammond, who represented the union several times at the International Typographical Union, is convalescing after a three months' illness. D. F. Y.

FROM EASTERN NEW YORK.

To the Editor: POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., September 12, 1891.

Here in Poughkeepsie work has gradually become scarce since July, although most of the offices have something to do.

In the office of A. V. Haight work has been very brisk for two or three years, but is a little slack at present with most of the extras idle, although he has in hand two directories and quite an amount of smaller jobs. He has just finished and delivered 10,000 catalogues for the A. A. Griffing Iron Company, of Jersey City, New Jersey, using over fifteen tons of paper.

The Enterprise jobroom is doing some good work and has just turned out a directory of Wayne County, in this state, for Newburgh parties.

There are four other job offices all doing a fair business here.

The *Recorder*, at Cold Springs on the Hudson, is offered for sale by the executors of the estate of the late S. B. Allis. Mr. Allis was for over twenty-five years the postmaster at that place; a pretty good record for an editor. A. R. W.

TYPOTHETÆ BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, September 17, 1891.

Regular monthly meeting held September 15. No employers present. No lunch was served, but a disappointed quorum of fifteen was finally persuaded to stay and take their seats.

The financial report showed the association had been able to paddle along since last meeting with its nose just above water. "The mild, dry weather of the last few weeks had acted as a tonic on the older members, and braced them up wonderfully." No sick benefits had been paid during the month, and the secretary agreed to wait till things picked up for back salary. All felt encouraged, though work was scarce.

The secretary announced that during September he "had been taking in new members on the installment plan, i. e., 25 cents a week, to be collected through firms where the gentlemen might find work." He asked permission to adopt the scheme in the future, which was granted. "Applicants generally needed most of their first earnings for new shoes and a change of linen; besides many had, in previous months, played him false by obtaining

several weeks' work on an I. O. U., and then either skipping town or joining the union. The installment plan would be a kind of clincher."

A prominent member moved that President Parker be instructed to escort the employers to their annual convention to be held at Cincinnati in October. This motion brought forth a cyclone of objections from one of the directors, who insisted that the low state of the treasury would not permit us to send a man down there "simply to eat Blue Points and drink choice wines with the bosses." And for a time it seemed as if the employers would have to go without protection. But at this point two members, who are wheel-horses in our association and alleged owners of subdivisions in Jefferson, successively took the floor, and when they got through training their scathing batteries of eloquence upon the "objector," he was found to be bald-headed and glad to vote in the affirmative. Our president will pilot them down. AN OLD TYPO.

FROM GLENS FALLS.

To the Editor: GLENS FALLS, N. Y., September 10, 1891.

Business still remains good, there being no idle men in either of our sister villages. About the middle of October is the time set for the first appearance of the *Daily Record*. A. C. Johnson, the present editor and proprietor of the *Weekly Messenger*, is the adventurer in this case, and promises the public a bright, newsy and thoroughly republican afternoon daily.

Labor Day was properly observed by the printers hereabouts by abstaining from work and engaging in various forms of recreation. A party of typos, consisting of John Moynihan, Fred Dunwick, Charles and "Plunk" McKinney, Ed. Cronkhite, Charles Wilcox, of the *Star*; James Feeney, of the Glens Falls Printing Company, John Chambers, of the *Messenger*, and P. H. Sullivan, of the Sandy Hill *Herald*, were driven in carriages to Warrensburgh, where they took dinner at the Grand Army House and enjoyed a very pleasant day with their brother printers of that town. J. C.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., September 12, 1891.

Business is looking up, and a lively trade in all branches of the printing business can safely be predicted for the coming season. The typefoundries and printers' supply houses are receiving an unusual volume of orders from out-of-town buyers for early September, which indicates an awakening throughout New England.

Labor Day was dreary, drizzly and disappointing. A few visiting organizations tramped through the streets behind half-drowned bands and drum corps, but there was no parade. About the only body of intending participants in the street display that managed to make the day memorable otherwise than as an inclement one, was Typographical Union No. 13. In the afternoon, at their hall, they had a banquet, followed by speech-making, some excellent music and recitations and a royal good time. President McCraith presided.

The usual number of copies of the August INLAND PRINTER received by the Boston agents were exhausted within a few days after their receipt, and two orders for additional copies were necessary to meet the demand. The great improvement in its general appearance and new editorial features are recognized and appreciated. G.

THE "ANGLE-ROLLER STARTER."

To the Editor: BATTLE CREEK, Mich., September 15, 1891.

We notice in recent numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER (which we observe increases in value, both to workman and employer, with every issue) much discussion as to the priority of invention of the "angle-roller starter," so called. We wish to state, in this connection, that the device in question was applied to a "Campbell" two-revolution book and job press in our establishment by one of the members of our firm four (4) years ago last spring, (1887). We do not claim any originality in thus applying this

device, as it was suggested to us by Mr. Al. Merke of the Campbell Printing Press Company, but we fail to see how anyone can claim to be inventor of a device that was known and in use long before his application for a patent was made. To any who may not have tried this scheme for saving wear and tear of rollers we would say that the saving in roller bills alone is surprising, to say nothing of the saving in time and annoyance to the pressman.

For table-distribution presses where it is not practicable to attach the "starter," we have found a mixture of any heavy grease and powdered rosin applied to the "fork," in which the roller rests, to be very useful, in warm weather especially so. It prevents any unnecessary turning of the roller after the ink-plate leaves it, and thus prevents the roller from getting out of place endwise, which is the cause of much of the abrasion usually noticed.

WM. C. GAGE & SONS.

FROM LYNCHBURG.

To the Editor : LYNCHBURG, Va., September 14, 1891.

The edict has gone forth and No. 116 has determined to make the fight spoken of in our last letter, and on October 1, unless the proprietors pay the scale, 30 cents per thousand, the newspaper offices of this city will be minus union men. The apprentices also have determined to show the true spirit of unionism and quit work with the journeymen, which action upon their part deserves special praise. If our members in said offices will not look so much to the interests of the proprietors and more to their own, the cause of unionism will be greatly benefited in this city in the near future.

The different trade unions of this city, at their August meetings, appointed committees to meet on Monday, September 7, and look into the advisability of forming a federation of labor, and, from what we can learn, it will not be long until plans will be consummated and the "Hill City" can boast of being in line with her sister cities in the all-important labor movement.

About the worst botch of a job that has come under our notice for a long time is the opera house programme, which Manager Tennyson has taken from a union office and given to the *Virginian* (unfair) job shop. The programme is not only a disgrace to the art of printing, but also to the opera house, and yet they claim it to be the best in the South.

Mr. W. M. Lile, trustee for John W. Rohr, printer and binder of this city, is offering the plant at private sale. It is one of the best plants in this section.

WILLIAM.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor : BALTIMORE, Md., September 16, 1891.

Several prospecting parties in the journalistic field have recently looked over Washington with the view of establishing another daily at the capital, but seem to have been discouraged because of inability to procure press news service. The existing papers have ironclad contracts with the Associated and United Press organizations, and no new concern can get in, no matter how much capital may be possessed.

The printing firm of Benson & Washburn, removed this week from their old stand, 18 St. Paul street, to larger quarters at 111 South street, where better facilities are afforded to work their large presses and embossing machine. The firm is now making a specialty of embossing work.

J. Harry Hull, assistant city editor of the *American*, has just accepted a position on the *New York Times*. Mr. Hull is a writer of a wide range of ability and is almost certain to distinguish himself in metropolitan journalism.

The *Evening News* came out last week in a new dress of type. John G. Menzel & Co., furnished the outfit.

The Baltimore *Baptist* has enlarged its forms from a four-page to an eight-page paper. F. P. Audoun has been doing the composition and presswork for the *Baptist* people, but as that gentleman signified his intention of going out of business, he notified the publishers of the *Baptist* that they must secure other parties to set up and print their sheet. Rumor says that C. C. Bartgis & Bro.

offered to get out the eight-page paper at the price which Mr. Audoun had received for the four pages, and that a committee of union printers prevailed on the owners of the *Baptist* not to give the job to Mr. Bartgis, even if they had to pay more for the work in a union office. This was very magnanimous on the part of the publishers of the *Baptist*. But, however all this may be, Mr. Audoun changed his mind last week; he will not sell out, but will continue at the old stand and print the paper as formerly.

The printing trade has been very dull of late, so much so that several firms have had little or nothing to do, something very unusual in the quarters referred to.

FIDELITIES.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE OLD-FASHIONED APPRENTICE.

To the Editor : DETROIT, Mich., September 18, 1891.

In reading over the correspondence in the September number of your paper, I noticed that "B. H. A.," writing from Vermont, puts in a good word for the old-fashioned apprentice.

I was very pleased to read his communication, although sorry that his section of the state seems to be suffering from a dearth of apprentices of that class. Having learned the trade in a country office myself, and having, since that time, had ample opportunity, from working in city offices, of seeing how city apprentices turn out, I wish to state that, in my opinion, the best place for a young man to learn the "art preservative" is the country office.

A few reasons and comparisons: In the country office, the apprentice, in nine cases out of ten, is first set to "learn the case." Of, course, in addition, he has to do all the chores, such as running errands, sweeping out office, washing forms and other like jobs. When the "case" is thoroughly learned, a small piece of "reprint" copy is given him to "compose," and if the foreman is a good man, who honestly intends to teach his apprentice the trade, he instructs the boy thoroughly *how* to set. From that he gradually works along, learning everything his foreman is capable of teaching, including presswork and everything in connection therewith, until, at the end of his five-year apprenticeship, he is ready to go out into the world, as good a compositor as they make them.

How different is the story in the majority of city offices. The city apprentice rubs along for a couple of years, and never gets any further than distributing leads, sweeping floors, running errands, etc., with the result that at the end of his apprenticeship term he is sent out with about half the knowledge he should have. Besides, there are some other reasons whereby a city apprentice is behind his country brother. In cities there are generally what may be termed two classes of apprentices—the job and book room apprentice, and the newspaper apprentice. When the time of any one of these is completed, he has a pretty thorough knowledge of one particular branch, but knows absolutely nothing about the other. He is not, therefore, a *practical* printer, while his fellow-craftsman from the country has a thorough knowledge of every branch of the trade.

As showing which class is the more desirable, I have only to refer you to your issue of September, page 1085, where, in an article headed "An Exhortation," the dilemma of a Rhode Island establishment is pictured. By all odds, I agree with "B. H. A." in saying, "Don't drive out the old-fashioned apprentice yet."

J. G. H.

NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor : WELLINGTON, N. Z., August 11, 1891.

The principal topic of printers in the capital has been the reduction of the age of female compositors in the Factories Bill. Trade has been very quiet all over the colony, notwithstanding which missionary efforts are being put forth by the New Zealand Typographical Association, both north and south.

The half-yearly report of the Canterbury Typographical Association suggests, as a means of bringing the funds up to a proper proportion, that the weekly subscription for the current half year be increased to one shilling for full members and sixpence for

apprentices. The general depression in business is responsible for the paucity of funds. Every effort has been made to advance the interests of members, however. In February last, at the request of the Timaru branch, the president and secretary paid a visit to Timaru for the purpose of interviewing the proprietor of the Timaru *Herald* with the object of obtaining an advance of wages for our Timaru members. The deputation was well received, but no good has resulted so far.

The board of the Wellington branch, in its half-yearly report, congratulates the members on a prosperous half year—the increase being greater than for any similar period, 143 as against 115 last year, and nearly every member employed. Regret is expressed that simultaneously with this increase a lack of interest is displayed, and a disposition to leave the entire conduct of the branch to the board of management—and the report urges a stronger personal interest and share in the work on the part of members.

All efforts to get the *Catholic Times* office worked on society principles have so far proved futile.

The office of the *Globe* newspaper (Dunedin) was fired by an unknown incendiary on the morning of August 4. Insurance, \$7,500 on the building and \$4,000 on the stock.

TOM L. MILLS.

FROM NEW YORK CITY.

To the Editor: NEW YORK CITY, September 12, 1891.

The trade shows indications of "bracing up" for the fall trade, but there are a considerable number of compositors idle yet.

The proprietor of the New York *World*, who some time ago put his compositors on time wages, has reverted to piecework again, as being more satisfactory to himself, since it allows more room for discrimination between bad and good printers, or rather to discriminate as between the hare and the tortoise. There is not the same basis for judging men in the time system as there is in piecework, in which case the "duffer" is not "in it," if he has ever so good a show. At one time the *Journal* and the *Tribune* worked on the time plan, but found it more theoretical than wisely practical. I am told that Harpers, Monroe, and Street & Smith are busy on new orders in the domain of fiction. Liddle's are extending their premises, so as to afford a capacity for an increase of output by one-half in their printing business.

The *Advertiser* of this city is becoming ramtagerous. It calls the editor of a local evening contemporary a scoundrel—no subjunctive moods about the adjective. The *Advertiser* has been busy making wry faces of late. Is it going in for it as a business?

The sixth annual outing and games of the Union Printers. Clambake Club took place on September 20 at New Dorp, Staten Island, and was well attended, there being a variety of interesting games and sports at Greenwald's botanic gardens.

The New York Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Association held their first summer night's festival at Lion Park, New York City, on September 17, under very auspicious and successful circumstances. The organization is only a few months old, but promises any amount of vigor and practical usefulness.

LEONIDAS.

FROM WHEELING.

To the Editor: WHEELING, W. Va., September 17, 1891.

Typographical Union No. 79 at its last regular meeting advanced the newspaper scale 5 cents per thousand, which was to go into effect Saturday morning, September 12, at 7 o'clock. Until the evening before the scale was to go into effect no settlement had been reached. That evening the publishers and the executive committee, including Victor B. Williams, went into conference, and after several hours' hard work, the scale was compromised by the publishers granting 33⅓ cents for evening papers and 38 cents for morning papers, which the union accepted. To Mr. Williams, the international organizer for this district, a great share of the credit is due for the satisfactory settlement reached. He made many warm friends during his short

stay in this city. This is the first advance in the newspaper scale for years, and the boys are happy to think it was gained without any trouble between the union and publishers.

The morning papers in this city have made quite a change in appearance in the past few months. They are both eight-page papers and are printed on Hoe perfecting presses, and each have added several cases to their composing rooms.

The jobwork has been a little slow, but has commenced to liven up a little.

The printers turned out on Labor Day 100 strong, with red, white and blue umbrellas. They had the right of line, and were complimented for their fine appearance all along the line of march.

The Farmers' Trades and Consumers' Address Company have purchased J. B. Wills' job office and added a pony cylinder press on which to print their address lists. They will do a general line of work, and Mr. Wills will be the foreman of the new concern.

W. T. M.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., September 21, 1891.

Labor day was celebrated this year under the auspices of the Trades Council, and was participated in by some forty trades and labor unions. The weather was all that could be desired for a street march, it being bright and cool. The picnic was not so well attended, for the reason that it was too cool for that purpose. Typographical Union No. 18 led the second division with Schremser's fourth regiment band at the head. It was also the occasion for No. 18 to show its handsome new regulation United States silk flag, and no one was prouder to be the standard bearer than William Barber, who acquitted himself as well as any of the G. A. R. veterans who paraded the streets during G. A. R. week. The different newspaper chapels also carried their chapel banners. The union was in command of Major Harry D. Lindley, about four hundred members being in line. The labor day procession was in charge of George W. Duncan, president of the Trades Council, and member of No. 18, who was chief marshal.

The Trades Council also issued a handsome souvenir and programme of the day's festivities, which netted a handsome profit. It was issued from the office of the Detroit Publishing Company, under the supervision of Thomas Lacy, and was a credit not alone to Mr. Lacy, but also to the firm. All the leading business houses of the city had ads in the same. It also contained a brief history of the Trades Council since its birth, written by George W. Duncan.

In a recent correspondence it was mentioned that No. 18 had appealed to President Prescott and the Executive Council in the matter of the type used on the *Tribune* in this city, but was not sustained. In consequence, the scale was raised to 48 cents for morning papers, and 46 cents for evening papers.

A. W. Habin, of the *Free Press* electrotype and stereotype foundry, has just issued the "Handy Mechanical Pocket Companion," a book of 250 pages, for the engineer, business man and mechanic; containing tables of metals, table of wages, strength of materials, board measure, scantling measure, horse-power of shafting, belting, circumferences, areas, squares, cubes, etc. It is a book neatly bound, and can be carried in the pocket for reference, and reflects credit on the author.

P. A. L.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 10, 1891.

The only event of importance within the last thirty days was the annual observance of Labor Day. Kansas City Typographical Union was given the post of honor at the head of the procession, and the admirable personnel of its members was a source of congratulation to themselves and the printing fraternity in general. Its membership was more heavily represented than any other union in the procession, and the marching of the men had that peculiar swing which gives unmistakable evidence of a united and perfect autonomy. The procession was thirty minutes in

passing a given point, and was followed in the afternoon and evening by speaking and dancing at the exposition building.

Sunflower Typographical Union, of Kansas City, Kansas, nobly assisted in the festivities of Labor Day.

No improvement can be noticed, as yet, in the state of trade here.

No. 80 is passing through the biennial throes of revising her constitution and by-laws. The apprentice is coming in for consideration and debate. He has been a neglected individual in the past and it is proposed henceforth to exercise more of a fatherly care over him. In too many large offices he is, in fact, an abused individual in more senses than one, and it is not too late, even at this day, to do something to make him a better printer, and even to decrease his numerical strength.

The Hartwell-Daniels printing ink company is making a success of its Kansas City manufacturing venture. It not only supplies the home trade, but is sending its agents all through the West and Southwest.

Rumor of a revival of the defunct *Globe* newspaper are occasionally heard, but only, so far, in homeopathic doses.

Non-union offices recently captured a big share of the city jobwork, hence there is a "big kick" on hand from the organized people.

L. E. H.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor : SYDNEY, N. S. W., August 8, 1891.

Trade throughout the continent has looked up somewhat since my last. Our labor party has not, after all, taken to a life on the cross-benches, but decided to follow the premiership of Sir Henry Parkes, because he has promised them more than they could have secured for some time to come as a separate party. Sir Henry promised to introduce measures granting the electoral reform of one-man-one-vote, which is already enjoyed by New Zealand; a factories bill which will more efficiently protect workers in large establishments, and several other labor measures. Besides the record of the part printers played in the late election, I have to note that Mr. G. Dyson, vice-president of the New South Wales Typographical Association, made a great struggle at Paddington, being only ninety-five votes short of victory; and Mr. W. G. Higgs, late secretary of our society, and at present printer of the *Democrat*, was defeated after a strong battle in South Sidney. Noticing that the advertising columns of the daily papers were filled with the political announcements of the various candidates, but that the labor candidates were almost unrepresented therein, the idea got into the heads of some of the newspaper compositors that it would be a good thing to lend them a hand. The idea spread throughout the newspaper offices (the first honors being due to the Sydney *Morning Herald* companionship), and thence-forward column after column appeared in the various papers, arranged and worded in such a manner as to prove most effective in the cause.

The new rates for compositors in Brisbane (Queensland) are: jobbing offices—compositors, bookbinders, lithographers and paper-rulers, \$14 for week of 48 hours; newspaper work—morning paper, on piece, per 1000 ens, 26 cents; evening papers, piece, per 1000 ens, 24 cents; "stab" wages, night work, \$17.50; "stab" wages, day work, \$14.

The twenty-second half-yearly meeting of the New South Wales Typographical Association was held on Saturday evening, July 25, when there was a large and enthusiastic gathering of members, and a large amount of business was accomplished.

The amount paid to claimants under the Out of Work Benefit for the one-half year was £151 10s. 8d., as follows: For the month of January, £45 15s. 8d.; February, £11 2s. 3d.; March, £30 11s.; April, £12 9s.; May, £34 2s.; June, £17 0s. 9d., being a monthly average of £25 5s. 1d., or £5 16s. 7d. weekly. The amount paid out compares favorably with the one-half year ending June 30, 1890, when it amounted to £159 12s.

The shearer's trouble has ended by the unionists agreeing to work with non-unionists. This is thought to be a satisfactory

conclusion to the trouble. At the present time a conference is going on between masters and men, from which it is thought some good will result. It is useless for the workers of Queensland to expect any good from their parliament, as the only representatives they have there are Messrs. Glassey and Hoolan. M.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor : LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 15, 1891.

A slight change for the better in the printing business during the past month is noticeable.

The failure of the Bremaker-Moore Paper Company several weeks ago was something as unexpected as it was sudden. This company has one of the largest and most complete paper mills in the country, they being among the first to adopt the wood process for making paper, and their financial standing was considered first-class. A vigorous effort is being made to get the concern on its feet again, and I hope to be able to say in my next that such is the case.

William T. Langtry, superintendent of John P. Morton & Co's printing department, together with Robert Rowell, has just returned from his annual outing at Petoskey, Michigan, where the hay fever, to which he is subject, gives him less trouble than here at home.

The Bradley & Gilbert Company recently added four new Peerless jobbers.

Typographical Union No. 10 at its last meeting adopted the report of the committee that had been appointed at a previous meeting to revise the constitution and by-laws. Very few important changes were made.

Walter P. Howard is now in charge of F. C. Nunemacher's composing room. Fred. E. Loeffler is running the pressroom of the same establishment.

The Masonic Home printing office is now at work on the grand lodge reports, and Superintendent George Middleton has found it necessary to put on a number of extra men.

Converse & Co., publishers of the *Christian Observer*, have put in a typesetting machine, but what success they have had with it has not been made public.

Urey Woodson, of the Owensboro *Messenger*, it is thought, will be one of the three railroad commissioners to be appointed by Governor Brown.

Pressmen's Union No. 28 has taken a new lease of life, and the future for it looks quite promising. James Collison, who has been president since the first of the year, has gone to New York city, where he expects to locate. Success to him. C. F. T.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor : SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 11, 1891.

The printing business in this city continues to be dull, with no prospects of any marked increased activity in the near future. The printing business might have been even in a worse condition than it is if the union had decided to order a strike for a nine-hour day, as was expected. That the contemplated strike was not ordered was by no means the fault of the San Francisco union, which expressed itself as being strongly in favor of obtaining a nine-hour day, and although the hopes of the majority here were crushed in reference to the declaring of a general strike throughout the United States, the members have not given up their expectations of securing a nine-hour day in this city. At the last meeting of the union the entire board of officers of this body were empowered to act as a conference committee in reference to arriving at some amicable conclusion with a like committee appointed by the typothetæ of San Francisco, consisting of the following named gentlemen of the executive committee of the latter organization: A. I. Rollins, George Spaulding and Samuel Vallean. The joint meeting of these two committees will be held on Saturday, September 12. The committee from the typographical union has been instructed to bring it to the notice of the representatives of the typothetæ that the union is in favor of a nine-hour day, and to request this

concession. The new scale of prices recently adopted by the typographical union will be discussed fully, and, it is very likely, will be altered to a considerable extent to appease the objections of the employing printers. The result of this meeting is a matter of deep interest on both sides. The board of officers of the typographical union will report the question back to the organization at its next meeting, the last Sunday in September, when a vote will be taken to determine the advisability of declaring a strike in this city.

One of the most interesting matters connected with the last regular meeting of the typographical union was the dismissal of the charges against Secretary McDaid. The secretary had been accused by N. L. Long of many things, including the diversion of funds and defamation of character. President Rogers, after vainly endeavoring to secure a committee to try McDaid, reported back to the union. The charges were then dismissed. The secretary, however, objected to the dismissal of those portions reflecting upon his honesty, and also offered to prove that Long's admission to the union was obtained by fraud and forgery. The matter was allowed to rest here, Mr. McDaid having been completely exonerated.

FROM OREGON.

To the Editor: PORTLAND, Ore., September 14, 1891.

Business in the printing line has been very slow this year. A large quantity of printing, lithographing and engraving is sent east to be done.

The *Oregonian* will move into its new premises about Christmas, when the Lewis & Dryden Printing Company will move into the premises at present occupied by the *Oregonian*.

The *Northwest Pacific Farmer* has been sold to Mr. Frank Lee, an old member of Multnomah Union, No. 58. Mr. Mason, the former proprietor, we understand, will associate himself with the Pacific Printing Company, the premises of which establishment has been refitted and enlarged to meet increased business. Mr. Casey, manager of the concern, whose health has been impaired, has gone back to Harrison Springs, British Columbia, to recuperate.

The *Northwest Forester*, Portland, Oregon, will appear this month with a green cover, emblematic of the order it advocates, and an edition of 15,000.

T. Sutherland, editor and proprietor of the *Sunday Welcome*, was drowned while attempting to board the ferry-boat for home August 20.

The boys have all been taking a hand at hunting and fishing to wear away the hours of a vacation, as the following report will show: Messrs. W. Cass, Earl Ogilbee and W. W. Shinn, of the Pacific Printing Company, hied themselves to the Coast, Mount Hood and the Sound district for bear and trout. Messrs. Glen and Watson, of the *Sunday Mercury*, went to Ashland, California, for large game. Messrs. Bottsford and McDonald, of the Beach printing house, took in Mount Hood and the Cascade Range for game of all kinds, while the rest of the boys either camped on the banks of the beautiful Willamette for carp between working hours and bed-time or took in the river excursions. W. NIHS.

A PLEA FOR THE COUNTRY PRINTER.

To the Editor: COLUMBUS, Mo., September 10, 1891.

The city printer is being constantly written and talked about, his efforts encouraged and successes applauded; but very few say a good word for the country printer.

I mean by city printers the men who compose the working forces of the great daily papers, and who are employed by the large job and book printing establishments all over the country. They have the very best and latest improved appliances with which to perform their work, the latest styles of type, rules, etc., with which to produce artistic effects in printing. Labor-saving material is considered a necessity in every city office.

The country printer is to be found in the smaller towns, toiling his life away at the case or in the jobroom—for no printing

office is so unpretentious that it does not have a "jobroom"—and finally passing in his last proof, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

He is, by necessity, isolated from his fellow-craftsmen. He has no opportunities to meet and mingle with others engaged in like work, to exchange ideas and experiences. His employers do not furnish him with expensive and modern machinery and material. His workshop is supplied with antiquated type and machinery, which, oftentimes, has been relegated from some larger office. With this outfit he is supposed to produce anything from a "dodger" to a bound volume of Tennyson, and do it well.

Among this class of workmen you will find men possessing as high a degree of proficiency and artistic ability as among their fellow printers in the city; men who, working under the most vexatious difficulties, and with material that would be thrown aside in disgust by the city printer, produce work which compares very favorably with that issued from more pretentious establishments, supplied with everything necessary for the work at hand.

The "union," "scales," "nine hours per day," etc., are all nonsense to him. His services are paid for by the week, and poorly paid, at that. He may, indeed, be a member of the typographical union. If so, he is no better off. He may pay his dues and assessments, but he never derives any benefit from it, for the reason that it is not suited to or interested in his branch of the noble calling. He may attend its conventions and general meetings, but he returns but little improved. The discussions and speeches listened to, the plans of work and rules adopted, do not concern him or his occupation.

Great and beneficial as has been the work of the typographical union, powerful and far-reaching as is its influence, it is not adapted to the needs of the country printer. Its plan of organization and the oversight it exercises over its members renders it impossible to apply its principles to the country office.

Hence country printers need some organization in which they can come together at different times and at different places, to exchange ideas and study the methods employed by others to the end that they may render a better service to their employers, and benefit themselves intellectually, socially and financially.

E. G. K.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1891.

Trade is dull, but an improvement is expected soon. About one hundred appointments have been tendered in the government printing office the last two months, and a good many changes have been made, the most noteworthy of which took place in the *Record* room about two weeks ago, when about half the number employed therein were transferred to the jobroom at \$3.20 per day. This transfer, of course, created no little "kicking" on the part of the victims. But later on, as copy was said to be very "short" with those men remaining in the *Record* room, Public Printer Palmer thought best to effect another change, and a few days ago he allowed those prints to return to their old love and made the *Record* room an annex to the jobroom, thus erasing from the list another "piece department" at the government printing office. This fact should, we think, be looked upon favorably by the *Record* hands, as for the past three weeks little or nothing has been done by them, and now that they are given "time-work" we cannot see why they should not rest contented, inasmuch as there seems to be no other alternative.

Subbing is said to be pretty dull at present, and idle prints are more numerous than usual down town. Book and job printing offices are also a little dull, but are anticipating a busy season later on.

The recent sudden removal of the *Sunday Chronicle* office from its large and imposing business house to a "little old shanty" a few blocks further up the street gives a very, very bad color to real success of that issue, to say the least.

There are few publications in the city more enterprising than the little bi-weekly *Inventive Age*, published in the interests of patentees. In the line of mechanical beauty, this journal has few

equals, being illustrated each issue with finely-made portraits, etc. The publishers, the Du Bois Brothers, are having erected a new building of a beautiful pattern, and when completed will remove their office therein and have it as their publication headquarters.

A weekly publication in this city, the *Capital News*, which is devoid of anything to render it of any value, has been endeavoring to gain the attention of the public by printing scurrilous attacks on employes of the government printing office. The editor of the paper also seems especially venomous against Public Printer Palmer and Foreman of Printing Brian. The attacks are cowardly and beneath contempt.

George Ramsey met with a very painful accident at the government printing office a few days ago, by having one of his hands badly mashed in the pressroom. It is considered that amputation will not be necessary.

The baseball season was brought to an end at the government printing office a few days since in a game by members of the Government Printing Office League. The contest was between the jobroom and specification room nines, and the pennant was won by the former in a very close and exciting game. The average during the season of the government printing office "prints" made a very favorable showing.

Foreman Avon Pearson, of the *Record* room is much pleased by the recent transfer of that room into an annex to the jobroom, thus affording his hands steady employment.

C. M. Cyphers has been engaged for several weeks in laying the new type.

What Alfred Davis, of the specification room, does not know about Kansas City newspaper life there is little use in trying to ascertain.

Messrs. Charles W. Otis and A. F. Bloomer, two very efficient proofreaders of the document room, seem to greatly enjoy an existence upon this terrestrial globe, if personal appearances have a "say in the matter."

EM DASH.

"IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH."

To the Editor: CHICAGO, Ill., September 5, 1891.

In the early part of the present year the Philadelphia Electrotypers' Union, being desirous of including in its membership all electrotypers in that city, issued circulars inviting them to attend meetings to be held for the purpose of expounding the benefits of unionism and inducing them to become members. Some of these circulars were addressed to employes of the electrotype department of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, and evidently found their way into the hands of the officials of that corporation, for a letter was addressed to the secretary of the Philadelphia Electrotypers' Union, signed by the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, calling attention to the issuance of the above mentioned circulars, in which the following sentences occur: "We desire to say that we *will not employ* in those departments *any men who may join this union*, and have issued orders to that effect. You will hereafter discontinue sending letters to them here." [The italics are mine.] This appears to your correspondent to be a good deal like a dog-in-the-manger policy—What I don't want you shall not have—on the part of the typefoundry. Not many years ago a union, or combination, was formed by the typefounders of the United States (under the name, I think, of the Typefounders' Association of North America), for mutual benefit or protection, and one of the members of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company was elected its president. If it is right for employers to form a union and become members thereof, why should they not accord the same privilege to their employes? If they have experienced the resulting benefits from unionism and are not satisfied therewith, that is no reason why they should, in effect, say to their employes, You shall not join a union except upon pain of instant dismissal from our service.

The Constitution of the United States declares that all men are free and equal; yet the instances are not rare in which we see men or corporations endeavoring to dictate arbitrarily to individuals

what they shall or shall not do, evidently under the impression that because they employ the labor of the individual they therefore obtain control of his heart, mind and conscience. I do not for a moment deny their right to employ whom they please and employ them on what terms they please, so long as the individual is satisfied to labor for them. But I do maintain that if a man wishes to join a body composed of his fellows for the purpose of bettering his condition morally, financially or socially, his employer has no right to endeavor to coerce him into declining to associate with his fellows because, forsooth, they wish to obtain control of him to such an extent that a threat of dismissal will turn him to their way of thinking and acting.

"In union there is strength," and this oft-repeated truism should be well considered by both employers and employes. Let each form their own unions, and let these unions work together for the common good of the whole body; not being at daggers' points, as it were, on all questions relating to their dealings with each other, but endeavoring to meet on common ground and discuss amicably all grievances or supposed grievances that may exist between them, and find out a solution of the same that will be permanent and satisfactory to both sides. The idea that capital and labor should be forever clutching at each other's throats is an altogether mistaken one, and such action as was taken by the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company in the instance cited will only tend to intensify the strained relations that more or less exist in all trades where employers openly declare their opposition to the association of their workmen in unions for mutual defence, but not necessarily for defiance.

INDEX.

THE TYPEFOUNDERS' TRUST.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., September 8, 1891.

The newspapers this afternoon printed a dispatch from the Exposition City to the effect that a deal would be completed within the next twenty-four hours, whereby a trust would be formed, representing \$18,000,000 in original sureties. It is to be a typefounders' trust, backed by an English syndicate. All the typefounders, the despatch said, of any consequence in America are in the deal, with the exception of one establishment in Chicago and perhaps two concerns in New York. The smallest concerns are to be squeezed out of existence.

This was shown to J. W. Phinney, of the Dickinson typefoundry of this city, who used some vigorous language when talking about the matter. He denied that any trust would be able to get control of the typefoundries in the United States and did not know anything about the English syndicate. He then went on to say: "We notice that about all the reported combinations of typefoundries come from Chicago, and we have thought it probable that with poor business pressing upon a concern, this concern takes this method to get a general advertising gratuitously. The public has had so many of these reports that have never materialized that it is hardly worth any paper's time and space to give this dispatch any extended consideration. We can quickly tell all we know about this so-called biggest of big deals: First, no deal has been completed for a trust. Second, no deal representing a trust will ever be completed in twenty-four hours or ever. Third, no trust has ever been thought of or considered. The truth and the whole truth of the matter is that in view of the large losses under which type has been manufactured and sold for the past two years, some year or more ago a meeting of the typefounders of the United States was held in New York, at which every typefoundry was represented, and, as a result of that meeting, a committee was appointed to devise some method for the general betterment of the business and to place it upon a secure and permanent foundation. In the report of this committee it was proposed to form one corporation for the purchase of all the typefoundry plants and businesses. The meeting accepted the report, discharged the committee and up to the present time no corporation has been formed, no application for one has been made and not a dollar has been promised or secured for such a purpose. That it is the one way out of the present business trouble all

believe, but it is a big operation to successfully develop and complete, and no financial Moses has as yet appeared."

Mr. Rogers, of the Boston typefoundry, said there was some truth in the story of a type trust. He said: "I do not know who the English capitalists are behind this move, but the whole affair is being managed by a New York broker, C. De H. Brower, of 10 Wall street. He offered options which expired August 1, and which promised to be a good thing for the founders who might enter the combine. Our firm signed the agreement, but the whole matter fell through. Mr. Brower is now offering new options, but whether we will enter it now I do not know. We are holding it under advisement. I fancy there may have been greater difficulty in raising the necessary capital in England than the original projectors expected there would be. There are perhaps fifteen or twenty typefoundries in the United States of considerable importance. I should say \$18,000,000 was an excessively high figure to value them at. Seven or eight millions would come nearer to it. It is all nonsense, however, that there is any combination contemplated that will squeeze the small concerns out of business."

This is what the two big Boston type concerns think about the matter. The wide divergence of facts and opinions are given not only for the information of your Chicago readers, where the news originated, but also for their amusement as well. C. F. W.

[We subjoin an extract from the *Chicago Tribune* of September 8, giving the result of an interview with an official in one of the largest typefoundries in Chicago, which though almost a repetition of the matter above given, will not be without interest: * * * "I am not fully posted as to the recent developments, but it was originally intended that the English syndicate should advance \$4,000,000 in cash. For this it was to get practical control of the combination. The owners of the foundries in the trust were to get this money, which represents two-thirds of the cash value of their plants. Then the foreign stockholders were to get the preferred stock of the trust, amounting to \$4,000,000. Part of the common stock was to go to the original holders of the foundries. In addition to this they were to get two-thirds of the bonds to be issued, amounting to \$6,000,000, these bonds to bear six per cent interest. The preferred stock was also to bear six per cent interest, and after this was paid the capital stock holders were to take whatever remained of the earnings. If this amounted to more than six per cent the preferred and capital stock were to participate equally up to the amount of eight per cent. If any remained over and above this it was to go to the holders of the capital stock. There may have been a few minor changes made in this, but I hardly think so. The amount of the whole deal is that the Americans are to take the minority of the stock and in a general way be retained as managers. The ultimate aim is to advance prices. Of the twenty-three typefoundries in the United States I don't think more than four or five have been making any money. The balance-sheets of some of the largest and oldest concerns in the East have shown a loss for years. This, of course, is what induced the formation of the trust."—ED.]

THE editor of a daily paper says: "We took a new reporter on trial yesterday. He went out to hunt for items, and after being away all day returned with the following, which, he said, was the best he could do: 'Yesterday we saw a sight which froze our blood with horror. A cabman, driving down Clark street at a rapid pace, was very near running over a nurse and two children. There would have been one of the most heartrending catastrophes ever recorded had not the nurse, with wonderful forethought, left the children at home before she went out, and providentially stepped into a chemist's shop just before the cab passed. Then, too, the cabman, just before reaching the crossing, thought of something he had forgotten, and turning about, drove in the opposite direction. Had it not been for this wonderful concurrence of favoring circumstances, a doting father, a loving mother, and affectionate brothers and sisters would have been plunged into deepest woe and most unutterable funeral expenses.'"

Copyright, 1890, by C. B. COTTRELL & SONS.

ELECTROTYPING.*

NO. VI.

CLEANING THE PLATE.

After the cast is taken from the backing pan it is turned face up on a suitable stand or table, and all remaining wax, acid or plumbago removed by scouring the face of the plate with benzine, pulverized pumice stone, and a stiff brush.

Or, the wax may be removed by pouring kerosene oil on the face of the cast; the oil dissolves the wax, and is in turn removed by brushing fine sawdust over the face. The cast is then dried and all remaining pumice stone or sawdust brushed therefrom, after which it is ready to be sawed up.

This is done by means of a circular saw, and is performed by sawing the superfluous metal from around and close up to the guards on the plate.

STRAIGHTENING THE PLATES.

After the plates are sawed from the cast they are carefully inspected, and, if satisfactory, the operator beats down with a suitable hammer those portions of the guards that may have become higher than the printing surface of the plate. This is done that the face may be examined under a straight-edge, and if found uneven the plates are partly or rough straightened, in order that they may lie level on the bed of the planing machine.

The first cut is now taken from the back of the plates, after which they are restraughtened. This is a delicate operation, and careful judgment is necessary, as the operator must not alone understand the condition and composition of the metal, but he must also realize the value of every stroke of his hammer in order to avoid battering or damaging the surface of the plates.

In order to locate the sinks or low spots, the surface of the plate is rubbed lightly with a hard rubber (such as is used for ink erasers) to which is glued a small wooden block. By this means low spots are left unpolished, and may be indicated on the back opposite the sinks by means of a calipers or markers used expressly for this purpose, after which the plate is turned over and tapped lightly on the back and cleaned with a stiff brush in order to free it from any particles of metal or grit, which, if allowed to remain, would be liable to be imbedded in the surface of the plate in the operation of beating up the sinks or low spots.

The plate is now laid face down on the steel slab, and the places marked on the back by the markers are carefully beaten up to a true surface with the face by means of the ball end of a hammer, or punch, after which the sides and ends are brought up and the plate made level with a straight-edge.

SHAVING THE PLATES.

After the plates are finally straightened they should be shaved perfectly true and to a standard gauge—say small pica.

It is important that the knife in the shaving machine should be set perfectly true, and all the plates shaved to the same gauge (except titles, half-titles and copyright pages, which should be shaved a thick paper lower), otherwise the cost of presswork will be greatly increased by unnecessary overlaying and underlaying of plates.

BEVELING THE PLATES.

The plates having been shaved to the desired thickness, a proof is then taken on a hand press and carefully examined for defective letters, the guards are then cut off by means of a circular saw, and the plates beveled on the sides and foot, and the head trimmed to within a thin lead of the folio or running title.

The cutters of the beveling machine should be sharpened to a set gauge in order to insure a uniform bevel on the plates.

It is absolutely necessary that the form should be locked up perfectly square, otherwise the plate will be out of true when

*Through the kind permission of Messrs. C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, New York, manufacturers of printing presses and electrotype and stereotype machinery, we reprint from their catalogue this article on electrotyping, written for them by P. M. Furlong, foreman of electrotyping department of Messrs. T. L. De Vinne & Co., New York.

trimmed or beveled; the result of which will be an imperfect register of the plates on the press and consequently a crooked-appearing page in the book or job.

ROUTING THE PLATES.

After the plates are beveled the blank spaces are cut down sufficiently low to prevent the ink from blacking the paper in printing. This is best done by means of a routing machine.

After the plates are trimmed and beveled they are carefully examined, and all unnecessary matter that was left in routing or that will show in printing must be cut down below the shoulder of the type.

FINISHING THE PLATES.

All the battered or imperfect letters should be picked up and reshaped, if possible, or new type must be inserted in their places.

The blank spaces should be carefully looked over to see if any type or parts of cuts have been built off with wax in the operation of raising the blank spaces in the mold.

Should it become necessary to make corrections in plates—such as the changing of a letter or even a few words—type may be used. But should the corrections necessitate the use of considerable type, or the alterations be of such a character that the matter must be transposed or overrun, the defective part should be reset and the pieces cast. The folio of the page in which the corrections occur should be set over each piece, and a proof of the pieces, together with the marked proof of the plate, should be sent to the foundry as a guide to the finisher while making the corrections.

After the pieces are cast they are straightened in the usual manner and shaved to the desired thickness, and are then trimmed to suit the page.

The defective matter is now cut off and the new pieces properly adjusted, after which they are securely joined on the back by means of a solder composed of equal parts of lead and tin.

The tinning solution, used in tinning the copper shells, is used as a flux for the solder and is usually kept in a small bottle and applied to the joints of the plate before soldering by means of a small brush or stick.

It is important that the soldering iron should be well heated, in order that the solder may flow freely and amalgamate properly with the electrotypes metal, otherwise the joints are liable to separate on the press and cause considerable damage.

PLATES MOUNTED ON WOOD.

Plates not intended for patent blocks are generally styled job-work, and are usually shaved to small pica gauge, after which they are trimmed on all sides and mounted type-high on either wood or metal. The wood, on which the plates are mounted, may be either oak, cherry or mahogany, and should be free from checks, knots and soft spots, and may be planed to the desired thickness by a Daniels planer; but when accuracy is desired the wood should be shaved on a machine with an adjustable head, to which is attached a parallel knife. With this machine metal or wood may be shaved accurately and to the desired thickness.

Some operators fasten the plate to the wooden block by first punching a hole in the plate with a brad awl, through which they drive a $\frac{3}{8}$ No. 17 or 18 round iron nail, while others discard the awl, preferring to drive the nail directly through the plate into the wood.

When the space will admit the safest plan is to use $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch No. 3 or 4 flat-head wood screws, especially on large plates. The holes for the screws should be counter-sunk that the screws may set well into the plate, while the nails should be driven home by a nail set or punch in order to prevent the heads from blacking the paper in printing.

PLATES MOUNTED ON METAL.

All electrotypes that are intended for newspapers, or from which duplicates are to be made, should be mounted on metal bases, and may be done by either of the following methods:

The plate may be heated and joined to the base by the use of a fusible alloy composed of the following metals:

Bismuth	8 ounces,
Lead	4 "
Tin	4 "

or they may be soldered with a heated soldering iron, and a composition composed of equal parts of lead and tin; or by laying the plate face down in a heated mold and pouring the molten metal thereon, after which the mounted plates may be trimmed square by a hand plane, but is best performed by means of a metal body trimmer used expressly for that purpose.

SAMUEL MELLOR, JR.

We present on this page a picture of Samuel Mellor, Jr., of Trenton, New Jersey, who has recently been elected for the fourth time the president of the New Jersey State Federation of Trades. Mr. Mellor was born in Trenton in 1856, and has resided there continuously since that time. He is of an industrious ancestry, his father, Samuel Mellor, Sr., being the oldest employé in S. K.



Wilson's woolen mills, in that city, where he has been employed for nearly two-score years. At the early age of twelve young Sam took a situation in the mill in which his father was employed, but remained only a short time, when he secured employment in a dry goods store. In order to make up for lack of opportunities in the past, he attended night school at odd times and pursued his business studies to advantage. Becoming tired of this occupation he associated himself with a gentleman named Drake and embarked in the newspaper business in the country town of Yardleyville, Pennsylvania. Life as a rural editor is, at the best, a trying one, and the firm of Mellor & Drake was not encouraged by the merchants' reply to their solicitations for ads. "As soon as your paper gets a circulation and is regarded as a successful institution we will no doubt advertise with you," or the citizens' "I am not prepared to subscribe now, but as soon as your paper is firmly established I will be one of your patrons." This live-horse-and-get-grass policy was a damper upon the journalistic aspirations of the young firm, and their fondly cherished

ambition to "run a newspaper" was soon abandoned and the firm dissolved.

In 1874 Mr. Mellor entered the office of the *State Gazette* as an apprentice. In 1877 he connected himself with Trenton Typographical Union No. 71, one of the oldest and strongest trades organizations in the state (there not being now, nor has there been, a non-union printer or non-union office for the last 25 years in the city), and in 1881 was chosen its vice-president. In 1882 he was chosen to represent No. 71 in the convention of the International Union, which was held at St. Louis, Missouri. His name was prominently mentioned at that time in connection with the position of vice-president, but owing to the fact that most of the offices of honor were filled by eastern men, it was deemed best not to press his candidacy. In 1883 he was elected president of No. 71, and since that time he has filled prominent positions in the union, attended the sessions of the International Typographical Union, both at New York in 1885 and at Boston in 1891, and is at present the treasurer of his union. In 1887 he was elected a delegate from the printers' union, to represent them at the ninth annual convention of the New Jersey Federation of Trades, which met at Orange, New Jersey, and has been elected every year since as a delegate by that body. He was nominated for president, but declined; he was immediately elected vice-president of the convention. The tenth annual convention of the Federation met in Trenton, when Mr. Mellor was elected its president, also delegate to the American Federation of Labor, which met in St. Louis, Missouri. The following year, 1889, the convention met in Jersey City, when he was again elected presiding officer by a large majority. In 1890 they met in Newark, when the trades unionists decided to sever their connection with the Knights of Labor, in the belief that better results could be obtained by each party controlling its own affairs, and, while Mr. Mellor was not desirous of a reelection, he was unanimously elected by the trades bodies as their president without opposition. At the late session, which was held at Paterson, he announced to his many friends that he could not serve them longer, and after discharging his duties, and nominations were made for the position, without a moment's warning all candidates withdrew their names, and he was unanimously chosen again for the position, and in addition presented with a gold badge, as a slight recognition of the valuable services rendered to the wage earners of the state. His position on various questions in convention would indicate that he believes that the executive of the New Jersey Federation of Trades should not be merely a figure-head, but should be actively at work at all times in propagating the trade union method of organization and trade union ideas, and that the federation should become a powerful and aggressive organization that should control and direct the labor movement, and should not only by representation, but in fact, be at the head of the trade union movement.

JOHN MCGOVERN.

Like scores of other men who have won distinction in this comparatively young western city, says the *Chicago Herald*, Mr. McGovern is a Chicagoan by adoption. He was born in Troy, New York, February 18, 1850, and was the eldest of a family of three children. The death of his father and sister occurred during his fourth year, both dying of cholera and on the same day. Soon after that very unhappy event his mother came to Ligonier, Indiana, where she died in 1858. Very early in life Mr. McGovern's mind gave promise of a strong literary turn. As a youth he dreamed dreams and saw visions, but, probably owing to his uncongenial surroundings and a lack of encouragement, he left the work of expressing them for the maturer years of his life. In 1862 Judson Palmiter, of Kendallville, Indiana, publisher of the *Noble County Journal*, took the youth into his printing office to teach him the trade of printer. Here he became somewhat acquainted with newspaper work and job printing as it is conducted in a country office. During 1866 Mr. McGovern worked at his trade in Sturgis, Michigan, returning to Kendallville in 1867, and in the autumn of the following year, after spending the summer in Kalamazoo, he

reached Chicago. His mind, which during his youth had dwelt upon the thought that he would be a writer, seemed to have experienced a reaction at the age of fifteen, and from that until he reached his twenty-second year the pursuit of a literary calling was not entertained by him. At twenty-two the return of his love for writing began to make itself apparent in occasional pieces of poetry, the finish and beauty of which gave promise of better things to come. Indeed, Mr. McGovern might today be known as a poet rather than a writer of fiction had a less eminent and competent authority upon poetry and poets than his warmest of friends, Henry Guy Carleton, written the affectionate letter in which it was stated that he would never become a poet. Mr. McGovern began working in the *Chicago Tribune* office October 16, 1868, as substitute typesetter. After awhile he obtained regular "cases," and previous to May, 1884, when he severed his connection with the *Tribune*, had filled the positions of proofreader, telegraph editor and night editor. In July, 1884, he began writing the editorials for the *Current* magazine and became editor of that publication in July, 1886. While on the *Current* Mr. McGovern wrote some poetry of a very high order, and one could wish he had not reached the conclusion that writing poetry was not in his line.

Mr. McGovern's last newspaper work was done as editorial writer on the *Chicago Herald*, which position he filled from October 1, 1887, to October 1, 1889. His book-making may be said to have had its practical beginning in 1878, when he wrote a book of 700 pages called "An Empire of Information." In 1881 "The Golden Censer," a book of moral essays, containing 500 pages, was published, and enjoyed an extraordinarily large sale. In 1882 he circulated among his friends a brief, little, unpretentious volume, containing seventy-five poems. In 1882 "The Toilers' Diadem" of 600 pages of moral essays was issued. In 1887 the novels "Burritt Durand," "Daniel Trentworthy" and "Geoffrey" strongly marked Mr. McGovern's bold launching into fiction. The two former were printed as serials in the *Chicago Herald*, while "Geoffrey" appeared in the *Weekly Budget*, and has not yet been published in book form. Those readers of the *Herald* who are familiar with the fine story of "Daniel Trentworthy" may be properly informed that "Geoffrey" in a similar manner depicts the Paris commune. In 1889 Mr. McGovern wrote "David Lockwin; or, The People's Idol," which was also published in the *Herald* and is not yet printed in covers. "King Darwin," as yet unpublished, was written during 1890, and "Jason Hortner, the Young Napoleon of Finance," is a well-nigh completed story to which the author will shortly turn his attention.

Mr. McGovern was married to Kate C. Van Arsdale, of Chicago, in 1877. Three children have been born, of whom the eldest, a daughter, is now thirteen years of age. A darling son of five years was buried in 1888. The remaining son is now in his third year. Mr. McGovern does his writing at home in his library, surrounded by 1,500 well-selected books, 100 at least of which are such as a book-lover would hunt for a long time and might not find. His library and interesting home represent a literary and art collection extending over twenty years. Mr. McGovern's recent acceptance of the editorship of the *Illustrated World's Fair* gives that journal a literary strength that will assure its success.

CASH FOR PRINTERS' BRAINS.—The proprietor of the *American Paper Trade* offers \$50 as a first prize, \$25 as a second prize, and \$10 as a third prize for the best display advertisement set from copy furnished by him. Also a special prize for designers and die sinkers of \$75 for first choice and \$50 for the second choice of an embossed page to be printed in three colors. Twelve proofs of each advertisement to be delivered to his office. An electrotype of all designs to be furnished by the successful compositors, designers or die sinkers. There are no other rules. The following gentlemen have consented to act as judges: William J. Kelly, editor of the *American Art Printer*; A. V. Haight, Poughkeepsie, New York, and J. E. Griffith, of Holyoke, Massachusetts. Specimens to be sent to Andrew Geyer, 63 Duane Street, New York City, not later than October 15, 1891.

THE SÉDARD CONTEST.

THE twelfth Sédard concours has just terminated, and the work which was awarded the first prize is issued as a supplement to last month's *Intermédiaire*. The call issued by M. Sédard for participation in the contest designated an *avis de passage* as the subject, limiting the size to that of the pages of the *Intermédiaire*. The technical term, *avis de passage*, is peculiarly French, and means a notice from an agent or drummer to his provincial customer that he will pay him a visit, together with a puff for the goods and the house he represents. It is a sort of extra introduction after circulars and price-list have been sent the customer. Of sixty-two contestants, M. Marius Ardoin, of Nice, carried off the first prize with a colored card, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in size. In plain English, it is simply a business card, rather neat and pretty, but by no means perfect typographically, and not what might be expected to result from a contest in which as many as sixty-two artists are struggling for supremacy. The mitering of the rules is very faulty, and the register is not perfect.

A new concours, the thirteenth, is announced by M. Sédard, specimens to be handed in up to October 31. This time, the subject is a more definite and satisfactory one, it being the title page of a book, full text and exact size being given.

A GOOD PRINTING MACHINE.

Some time ago we added to our plant a new "perfected Prouty" job press. A description of this machine may not be amiss to our readers. One's first impression on looking at it is—strength. It is solidly built, and its well proportioned frame being cast in one piece, it rests firmly and squarely on its four feet without a possible twist or strain.

It is not generally known outside of printing offices how strongly printing presses are required to be built. The strain when taking an impression is sometimes equivalent to the force exerted by tens of thousands of pounds. When with this ponderous strength is combined speed and numerous other requirements, it will be seen that the building of a press to fulfill these desiderata is no small task. It is like constructing a warship, combining in its capabilities resistance, strength, tonnage, speed, etc., within a definite, prescribed limit of cost.

Job printing presses have, until within the last few years, been extremely defective in construction. They were complicated, clumsily-built affairs, with few of the conveniences which the modern machines possess. But invention has done wonders as well for the printer as for other artisans, and the "Prouty" is one of the latest and best of them. It combines the fine work which the "Universal" once claimed as its sole prerogative, with the speed of the fast running machines. It is, moreover, much stronger than any of them, while the principles of its construction are much better—the action of its parts being more simple, direct and positive. One need not visit many job printing offices to find presses thumping and pounding to an extent not only disagreeable in its effect but ruinous to the machines, the chief cause of which may be traced to cams, rubbing or sliding motions or powerful springs. These devices are all conspicuous by their absence in the "Prouty," and so, should you visit our office, you would be able to hear conversation carried on in an ordinary tone. The only objections to this state of affairs so far as we can see are that the lack of noise between the clattering of machinery and the shouting of the men prevents the office from being so extensively advertised to passers by, and—the lungs of the workmen do not acquire the stentorian strength to be noticed in some other places. (This may be a valuable hint for consumptives.)

We feel that in this latest addition to our machinery we have something to be relied upon. We have found it so thus far at all events. It is so constructed, its "bearings" being made so wide, that its durability is of the kind made celebrated by the "Deacon's One-Hoss Shay," "running a hundred years to a day."

We should at any time be pleased to show specimens of the work which this perfected press has turned out to those wishing to see them.—*Weston's Occasional*.

DON PIATT UNDERSTOOD.

Fred Grant is not the only man who took vigorous exception to Don Piatt's articles. There were several, among whom was the giant-like Zach. Chandler. Piatt had been in the habit of publishing weekly several stories about the famous Zach. Some of them were very good. All were laughable—save to the son of Michigan. But the latter bore his grievance silently for a long time, until Piatt published a story telling how it was Chandler's habit to leave the capital sober and arriving at his home, after visiting a dozen or more saloons, a little the worse for wear; and how, because of his liberality in the matter of tips, the hackmen at the capital used to almost tear him to pieces in their endeavor to secure him for a passenger. The story continued into a gorgeousness of detail that was worthy of a better cause, says the *Seattle Times-Press*.

Chandler took offense and, after taking on a load just light enough to permit him to navigate alone, he presented himself one night at the office of the New York *Herald* bureau. A number of correspondents were seated about the table, with Piatt at the farther end. Chandler staggered in with a long-barreled revolver which he swung about his head in such a reckless manner as to remind all the correspondents, save Piatt, that they had pressing engagements elsewhere. Piatt did not move. He couldn't. Chandler's eye, over six feet above the floor, pinned him to his seat. As if in the chair of the president of the senate, Chandler pounded the table with his revolver for order. When he had secured it to his satisfaction he said:

"Piatt, you've been havin' lo's o' fun o' me; haven't chu?"

Piatt was about to protest when Chandler interrupted him by thumping the table with the weapon.

"Yessher have. Know you. [Hic.] Good stories, too, some of 'em—good. [Hic.] Had to laugh myself. But—[bang went the muzzle of the revolver on the table]—they'er getting monotonous. I am—[bang]—tired of 'em. D'you understand?—[bang] D'you understand, I say?"

Piatt, pale as a ghost, declared that nothing could be plainer.

"All right," Chandler continued, with another bang. "I want chu to know that this revolver's loaded [bang] and I won't have any fooling. I won't shoot you tonight, but I'll do it next time you try to be funny with me, understand, Piatt [bang, bang, bang]. Sure you understand? 'Cause I should hate to shoot you and you not understand why I did so? D'you understand?"

"Yes, sir," Piatt replied, feebly, his head just showing above the table.

"Very well," said Chandler, giving the table another whelt, whereat Piatt disappeared from view. "Don't forget. Good night."

And swinging his revolver around him as an athlete would an Indian club, he brought it down upon the table with a final bang and rolled out of the office. During the rest of his life he had no further cause to complain of Piatt.

READERS of the New Zealand letters in THE INLAND PRINTER will recognize the following tribute, which appeared in the July number of the *Australian Typographical Journal*, the editor of which is Mr. John Hancock, member of Victorian parliament and secretary of Melbourne Typographical Society. Mr. Mills has, after an interval of some eighteen months, again taken up his pen as New Zealand correspondent, and this is his welcome: "Our readers as a whole, and New Zealanders in particular, will welcome the reappearance in the columns of the *Journal* of the literary effusions of Mr. Tom Mills. As a trades unionist of long and tried standing, and as an authority upon matters connected with the 'art preservative of all arts,' he has secured for himself a world-wide reputation. At no time in the history of labor has there been so earnest a desire for knowledge of the social conditions of co-workers in distant places, and at no time have misrepresentations been so rife as they are at present. We therefore heartily welcome our old correspondent back, and congratulate our readers upon his return."

THE INLAND PRINTER.



MARIE JANSEN.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, from photograph, by BLOMGREN BROTHERS & Co.,
175 Monroe street, Chicago. (See the other side of this sheet.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.

ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1875.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1890.

BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.

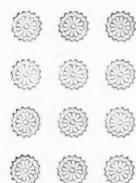
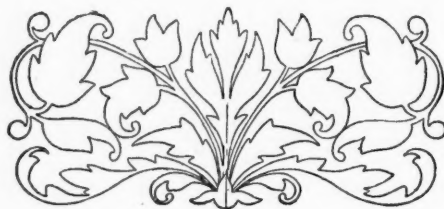


PHOTO-ENGRAVING,
ZINC ETCHING,
HALF-TONE ENGRAVING,
WOOD ENGRAVING,
ELECTROTYPING,
STEREOTYPING,

175 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

We are prepared to execute promptly all orders for any of the above classes of work. Our facilities are unexcelled. We make a specialty of Process and Half-Tone Work. Notice plate on the other side as a specimen of our productions.



ORIGINAL TYPE DESIGNS FROM

Dickinson Type Foundry, Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

VIRILE SERIES

PATENT APPLIED FOR

Virile Series lines accurately at the bottom. Justify with Point Leads and Slugs.

\$3.00 12 POINT VIRILE 30 a, 16 A

OLD-FASHIONED MORNING GLORIES

Boarding Large Family for Summer Month 62

\$3.50 18 POINT VIRILE 20 a, 12 A

MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCE

Disposed of £27 in British Golds

\$4.00 24 POINT VIRILE 16 a, 10 A

NORTH CAMBRIDGE

Condensed Type Exhibited 8

\$5.50 30 POINT VIRILE 12 a, 8 A

LARGE SQUADRON

Ruffian 4 Electrocuted

6.00 36 POINT VIRILE 10 a, 6 A

SEWING WORK

Quick Carpenters 5

\$6.50 48 POINT VIRILE 8 a, 6 A

DICKINSONS

United States 7

\$7.50 60 POINT VIRILE 6 a, 4 A

Quaint TAR 3

ERRATICK AND ERRATICK OUTLINE

PATENT APPLIED FOR

Erratick and Erratick Outline Series line accurately at the bottom.

40 a, 20 A 6 POINT \$2.25

BLOODLESS SHEEP

23 Dilapidated Boneyards

32 a, 20 A 8 POINT \$2.50

MISCHIEVOUS

Established Itself 42

40 a, 20 A 6 POINT \$2.25

BLOODLESS SHEEP

23 Delapidated Boneyards

32 a, 20 A 8 POINT \$2.50

MISCHIEVOUS

Established Itself 42

32 a, 16 A, \$2.75

10 POINT

32 a, 16 A, \$2.75

WIDE-AWAKE ADVERTISERS

Quickly Appreciate Attractive Type 8

24 a, 14 A, \$3.00

12 POINT

24 a, 14 A, \$3.00

ARTISTIC DESIGNER

Have Discovered the Adaptability

18 a, 10 A, \$3.50

18 POINT

18 a, 10 A, \$3.50

CRAZY RAVING

Enthusiastic Printers 7

12 a, 8 A, \$4.00

24 POINT

12 a, 8 A, \$4.00

WONDERFUL

Artistic 9 Advance

8 a, 6 A, \$5.50

30 POINT

8 a, 6 A, \$5.50

DESIGNING

Unique Style 2

6 a, 4 A, \$6.00

42 POINT

6 a, 4 A, \$6.00

AUCTION

Sunshade 4

5 a, 4 A, \$7.50

48 POINT

5 a, 4 A, \$7.50

CEASE

Heraldic 5

SEND FOR SPECIMENS OF ARTISTIC TYPES

Lining Gothic.MECHANICAL PATENT.
MAR. 31, 1885.6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 14.
60 A, \$2.25SUPERIOR MODERN METHODS AND APPLIANCES
CALCULATIONS BY INVARIABLE AND CORRECT SYSTEMS OF MEASUREMENT
TERRESTRIAL SPHERE CONNECTIONS
IMPROVED TELESCOPIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS
12345678906 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 15.
60 A, \$2.25EXPERT MATHEMATICIANS IN CONSULTATION
CIRCUMFERENCE OF TERRESTRIAL SPHERE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED
QUADRANT OF THE MERIDIAN
INSTANCES OF INACCURATE GEODETIC OPERATIONS
12345678906 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 16.
60 A, 70 a, \$3.70MICROSCOPIC VERNIER INDICATIONS
Changes in the Atmospheric Conditions Exemplified
Many Numerical Calculations
Astronomers Comparing their Field Notes
12345678906 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 17.
60 A, 70 a, \$4.00ZENITH DISTANCES MEASURED
Inclination of the Base with the Horizon
Theodolite Repeating Circles
12345678908 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 3.
36 A, 55 a, \$3.90HONEST DEALING
Industrial and Financial Advance
Sunshine of Prosperity
1234567890

9 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 3.

36 A, 50 a, \$3.90

IMPROVED ROOFING MATERIALThatched Cottages, Mansard Dwellings, Tiled Mansions
Porcelain and Golden Topped Pagodas

12 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 3.

25 A, 40 a, \$4.20

RAILROAD EXPERIENCEDirect Route to the Lakes of Central Africa
Following in the Track of Stanley

18 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 3.

14 A, 25 a, \$4.95

WAYSIDE SCENESHungry Mosquitoes Foraging
Defensive Pedestrians

24 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 3.

10 A, 15 a, \$5.20

COPENHAGEN

Malcontents Destroyed

30 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 3.

8 A, 12 a, \$6.00

SHADE Company

36 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 3.

6 A, 9 a, \$7.10

Advanced THOUGHT

NNNNNNNNNNNN

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

mmmmmmmmmm

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. { Nos. 606-614 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
Western Branch: 328-330 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Lining Gothic.MECHANICAL PATENT,
MAR. 31, 1885.

10 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4.

28 A, 45 a, \$4.05

SPRINGTIME RAMBLINGS
 Devastated Coast Towns Thoroughly Explored
 Submerged Treasures Recovered

12 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4.

22 A, 40 a, \$4.10

SPORTING ON HILLSIDES
 Labouring Upwards to Slide Downwards
 Imitating Childish Tactics

18 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4.

14 A, 22 a, \$4.75

EXTRAVAGANCE
 Personal, Municipal, National
 Discussing Liabilities

24 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4.

10 A, 15 a, \$5.65

PATHWAYS
 Historic and Modern

30 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4.

8 A, 12 a, \$6.95

HOUSE Builders

36 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4.

6 A, 8 a, \$7.65

Wearied PATIENT

NNNNNNNNNNNNNN

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

mmmmmmmmmm

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 18.
 50 A, \$1.35
 PROFESSOR SNEAKTHIEF RECOMMENDS
 UNFASTENED DOORS
 CARELESSNESS IN SECURING SHUTTERS AND WINDOWS
 KEEPING PLENTY OF MONEY IN THE HOUSE
 1234567890

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 19.
 50 A, \$1.40
 HUNTING MIDNIGHT MARAUDERS
 POLICEMEN NOTIFIED
 HOUSEWIVES OVERHAULING BUREAU AND CLOSETS
 CONSTERNATION IN THE COMMUNITY
 1234567890

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 20.
 50 A, \$1.70
 THRASHELS AND HORSE-WHIPS
 REQUIRED FOR SERVICE
 SEARCHING THE ROADS FOR THE BURGLARS
 HIDING-PLACES ARE RANSACKED
 1234567890

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 21.
 50 A, \$2.35
 HORSEMEN IN HOT PURSUIT
 THIEVES ARE CAUGHT AND PUNISHED
 TRANQUILLITY ESTABLISHED
 1234567890

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 22.
 50 A, 70 a, \$4.45
 SECURITY AND PEACE
 Valuables Restored and Content Reigns
 Cheerfulness again Abounds
 1234567890

8 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4.
 36 A, 55 a, \$3.80
 EVENING LECTURES
 Automatic Alarms and Detectives
 Household Safeguards
 1234567890

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. { Nos. 606-614 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
 { Western Branch: 328-330 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Lining Gothic.MECHANICAL PATENT,
MAR. 31, 1885.6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 23.
45 A, \$1.45INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON WARFARE
STANDING ARMIES NOT TO EXCEED ONE THOUSAND MEN
MOUNTED MEN FORBIDDEN
SMOKELESS GUNPOWDER JUSTLY RECOMMENDED
12345678906 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 24.
45 A, \$1.55YELLOWSTONE GEYSER WATER SUPPLIED
FUEL FOR COOKING PURPOSES NOW UNNECESSARY
HOT PUNCHES MADE INSTANTLY
TEMPERATURE ALWAYS ABOVE BOILING POINT
12345678906 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 25.
45 A, \$1.90PHOTOGRAVURES AND ETCHINGS
PARIS DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
PICTURESQUE GROUPINGS
LUNCHTIME AMONG INSURGENTS
12345678906 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 26.
45 A, \$2.10STRUGGLE AGAINST POWER
POLICEMEN COMBATING PRISONERS
EVERYDAY OCCURRENCE
12345678906 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 27.
45 A, 70 B, \$4.45LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT
Pensions for Disabled Ward Healers
Depleting the Exchequer
12345678908 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 5.
36 A, 56 a, \$3.80SUMMER HOLIDAYS
Rambling Through Dark Forests
Amid Nature's Handiwork
1234567890

9 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 5.

25 A, 45 a, \$3.85

CHARMING SIMPLICITY
Mariner Relating Adventures Ashore and Afloat
Numerous Credible Witnesses

12 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 5.

20 A, 30 a, \$4.00

REVOLUTIONARY
Universal Periodical Somersaults
Adopting Latest Styles

18 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 5.

12 A, 18 a, \$4.45

UNFAVORABLE
Telegrams from Montana
Breadstuff Cornered

24 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 5.

8 A, 12 a, \$5.20

TANTALISM
Exhibit of Preserves

30 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 5.

6 A, 9 a, \$6.35

PATCH Worker

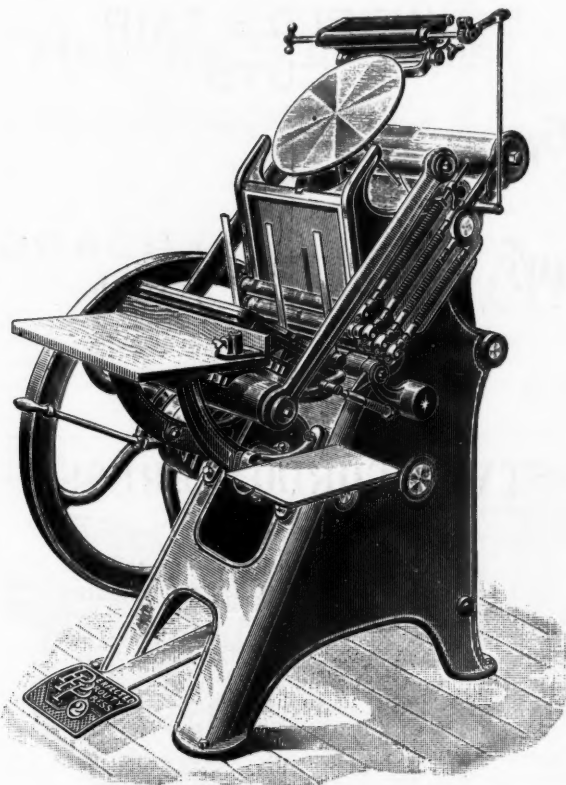
36 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 5.

4 A, 7 a, \$6.80

MUSIC System**NNNNNNNNNN**

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

mmmmmmmmThe MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. { Nos. 606-614 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
Western Branch: 328-330 Dearborn Street, Chicago.



GEO. W. PROUTY & CO.

620 Atlantic Ave., - - BOSTON, MASS.

"THERE SEEMS TO BE

A great many first-class presses on the market, world-beaters, presses that discount everything else on the face of the earth. Some of the makers talk a great deal stronger than you do." So writes one concern who were, however, wise enough to know that broad claims do not constitute value, and so ordered a "Prouty" and made no mistake.

If you want a job press, send for our new descriptive pamphlet, and after looking it over, ask yourself the following questions:

How does the "Perfected Prouty" compare in weight, size for size, with other presses (we give both net and shipping weights)?

The length and size of the bearings being greater than in other presses, does not this mean long life to the machine?

All the frame bearings subject to wear are bushed (lined), which means an indestructible frame. Is this the case with any other press?

The "Perfected Prouty" has double gears and pinions, which prevents twisting strain and gives a direct application of power. Is this so with any other press?

The "Perfected Prouty" is free from cams, rubbing or sliding motions and powerful springs. Is there any other press of which this can be said?

You can't afford to put up your money on broad claims. Look into the FACTS, and when you have learned them you'll know where to get the greatest value for your investment.

ELM CITY FOLDING GALLEY BRACKET.



This is the only Folding Galley Bracket, and is indispensable in a Printing Office. It is specially designed for use on imposing stone frames, stand or cabinet fronts, or anywhere that a Galley Bracket is wanted for occasional use and then to be put aside and out of the way. The bracket is made in two pieces, the arm being attached to the screw plate by a steel pin running through both, permitting the arm to swing freely. It is kept closed by a steel spring which also holds it firmly against the stop when open to receive a galley. When folded, the Bracket extends but three-fourths of an inch beyond the surface to which it is attached.

The convenience of a Bracket always at hand and never in the way will readily be appreciated by every printer.

Price, per pair, Japanned, 60 cents.

Elm City Single Measure News Stick.



PATENT APPLIED FOR.

WITH PISTOL GRIP HANDLE.

This Stick has no rival for news work. Being made solid to measure, there is no chance of its slipping to a wrong "set," and being light, well balanced and well shaped, it makes the easiest stick to hold yet offered. The handle fits the palm of the hand, leaving the fingers comparatively free from the severe and cramping grip necessary on all other news sticks. Weight, six ounces.

Price, neatly Japanned, any depth or measure, \$1.00.
Price, neatly Nickerled, any depth or measure, \$1.25.

MANUFACTURED BY

G. EDW. OSBORN & CO., - 393 STATE STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.



HEBER WELLS,

(Successor to VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co.)

MANUFACTURER
OF

WOOD TYPE

Cabinets, Cases,
Drying Racks and
Sundries.

8 SPRUCE ST., NEAR NASSAU, NEW YORK.

New Specimen Book of WOOD TYPE and BORDERS just issued.
To be had on application.

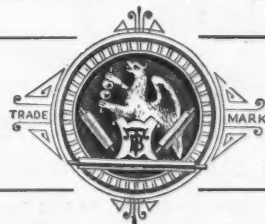
ESTABLISHED 1869.

St. Louis Printing Ink Works.

B. THALMANN,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL GRADES OF

PRINTING
AND
LITHOGRAPHIC



INKS

VARNISHES AND PLATE OILS.

Works—2115 to 2121 Singleton St.,

Office—210 Olive Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

A. ZEESSE AND CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,

MAP, RELIEF LINE

AND

Photo Process Engravers.

34-351 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

WORLD'S FAIR CUTS.

Designed from the ARCHITECTS' PLANS as approved by the GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS COMMITTEE. Complete data for descriptive article with each cut sold. Large specimen sheet sent on application.

CALENDARS FOR 1892.

Our specimens of Calendars for next year, comprising a greater variety of styles and more elaborate designs than ever before, are now ready and will be sent upon application.

THE CHANDLER & PRICE OLD STYLE GORDON PRESS.

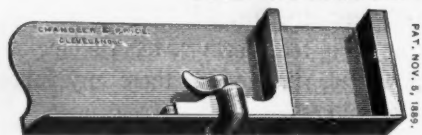
(WITH THROW-OFF AND DEPRESSIBLE GRIPPERS.)

Eighth Medium, 7 x 11,	\$150
Eighth Medium, 8 x 12,	165
Quarto Medium, 10 x 15,	250
Half Medium, 14 x 20,	400
Half Medium, 14 1/4 x 22,	450
Steam Fixtures,	15

Chandler & Price Fountain, for either size Press, \$20
Buckeye Fountain, 10

With each press there are three chases, one brayer, two sets of roller stocks, two wrenches and one roller mold. No charge for boxing and shipping.

THE BUCKEYE COMPOSING STICK.



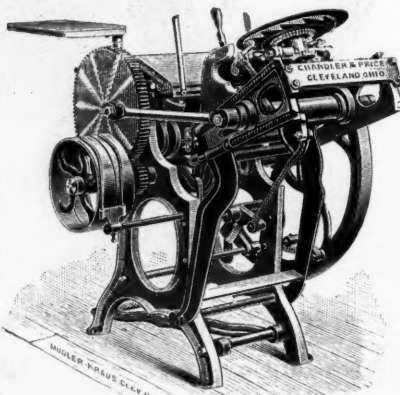
6 in. x 2, 2 1/4 or 2 1/2 in. deep,	\$0 90
8 in. x 2, 2 1/4 or 2 1/2 in. deep,	1 00
10 in. x 2, 2 1/4 or 2 1/2 in. deep,	1 20
12 in. x 2, 2 1/4 or 2 1/2 in. deep,	1 40
14 in. x 2, 2 1/4 or 2 1/2 in. deep,	1 60
16 in. x 2, 2 1/4 or 2 1/2 in. deep,	1 80
18 in. x 2, 2 1/4 or 2 1/2 in. deep,	2 00
20 in. x 2, 2 1/4 or 2 1/2 in. deep,	2 20

Lays flat. Quick and easy to set. Will not slip. Warranted accurate.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS ONLY. WRITE TO YOUR DEALER FOR PRICES AND TERMS.

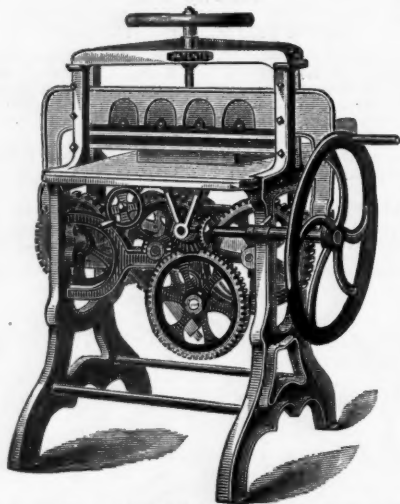
MANUFACTURED BY

CHANDLER & PRICE, East Prospect Street and C. & P. R. R. Crossing. **CLEVELAND, O., U.S.A.**



LATEST IMPROVED Minerva Paper Cutter

THIS IS ONE OF THE STRONGEST AND MOST DURABLE CUTTERS FOR THE MONEY OF ANY MADE IN THIS COUNTRY.



OVER TWO HUNDRED IN USE, GIVING EXCELLENT SATISFACTION. SEND FOR TERMS.

CUTS 30 INCHES. PRICE, \$240.00. STEAM FIXTURES, \$25.00 EXTRA.

CURTIS & MITCHELL,

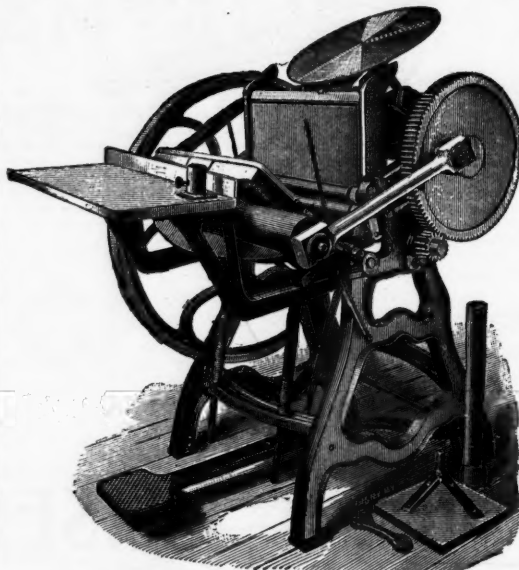
15 Federal Street, BOSTON, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF TYPE, PRESSES, PAPER CUTTERS, AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRINTING MATERIAL.

EASTERN AGENTS for the Chicago Foundries, whose productions are carried in stock.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND TERMS.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS



LOWEST PRICES.

BEST WORK.

Chase 6x10 in., weight, 300 lbs., \$60	Chase 10x15 in., Plain, Throw-off, \$150
8x12 " " 600 " 85	8x12 " Finished, " 120
9x13 " " 725 " 100	9x13 " " " 140
10x15 " " 1,000 " 135	10x15 " " " 190
8x12 " Plain, Throw-off, 100	11x17 " " " 240
9x13 " " 113	

Steam Fixtures, \$12. Ink Fountain, \$12. Boxed and delivered free in N. Y. City.

Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS CO.

A. OLMESDAHL, MANAGER.

Machinists and Manufacturers and Dealers in Job Printing Presses, No. 41 Centre Street, New York.

**"Nothing Succeeds
like Success!"** AND OUR

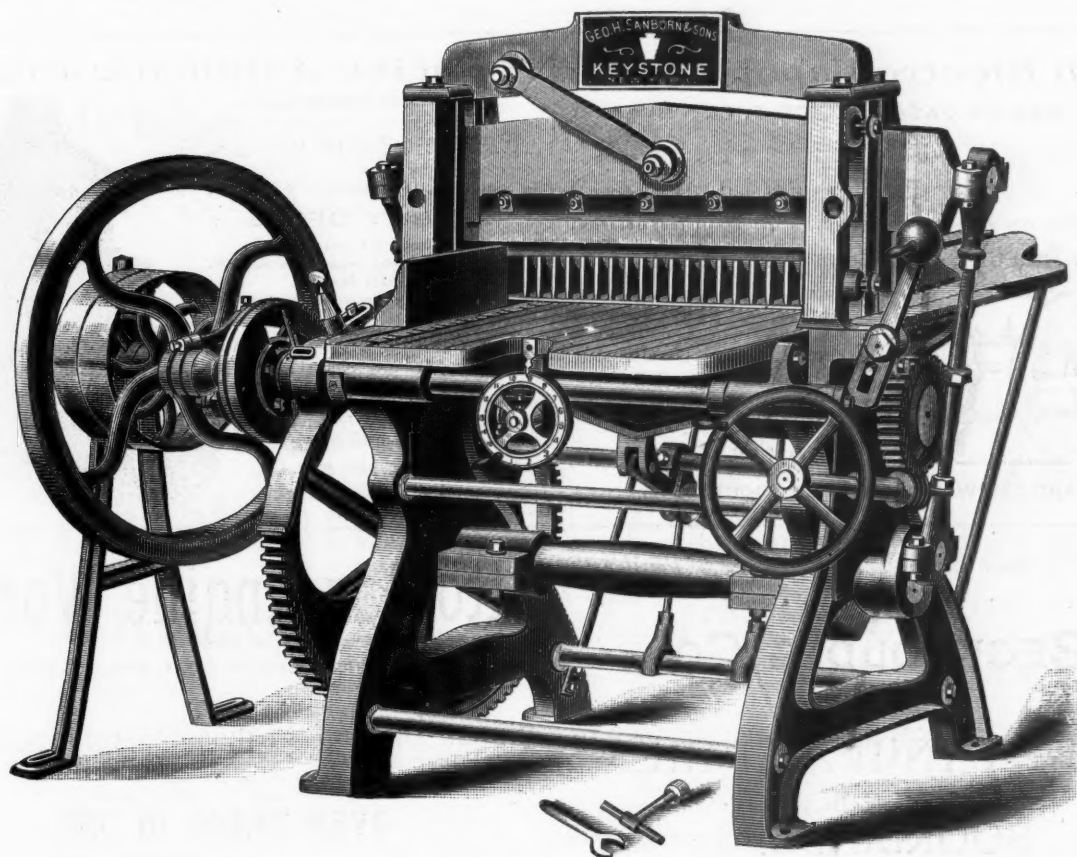
KEYSTONE CUTTER

WE CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION on
quality of construction and adaptability to work.

INVESTIGATE our claims for the Keystone, unless
price alone is to influence your purchase of a Cutter.

BEARS OUT THE TRUTH OF THIS SAYING.

SANBORN'S MACHINERY IS EVERYWHERE RECOGNIZED AS THE STANDARD.



WE POINT WITH PLEASURE TO THE FOLLOWING PARTIAL LIST OF KEYSTONE PURCHASERS:

FRANK TOUSEY, New York City.	DUNLAP & CLARK, Philadelphia, Pa.	W. B. BURFORD, Indianapolis, Ind.
NEW PAPER BOX CO., " "	COLEMAN PRINTING HOUSE, Reading, Pa.	LOUISVILLE LITHO. CO., Louisville, Ky.
SCARBOROUGH & MORRIS, " "	CHAS. F. HELLER, " "	LOWRIE & BLACK, Elgin, Ill.
GIRSCH & ZENKE, " "	HENNEGAN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.	TIERNAN-HAVENS PTG. CO., Kansas City, Mo.
GEO. H. BUCHANAN, Philadelphia, Pa.	WESTERN METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, " "	A. D. ALDRIDGE & CO., Dallas, Texas.
KEYSTONE WATCH CASE CO., " "	A. J. COX & CO., Chicago, Ill.	LANING PRINTING CO., Norwalk, Ohio.
THE PAUL MORRIS SUPPLY CO., " "	F. P. ELLIOTT & CO., " "	A. HOEN & CO., Richmond, Va.
CHAS. H. ELLIOTT & CO., " "	P. J. GIESEN, St. Paul, Minn.	WAGNER BROS., Freeport, Ill.
D. J. GALLAGHER & CO., " "	CHAS. WEINHAGEN & CO., " "	"NATIONAL ECONOMIST," Washington, D. C.

A CATALOGUE of all our Hand and Power Cutters and our Bookbinders' Machinery will be mailed to any address upon application.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,
69 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

... THE ... DEXTER FOLDING MACHINES

HAVE ALWAYS TAKEN THE LEAD IN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AND TODAY STAND SECOND TO NONE.

DO NOT BUY A FOLDER WITHOUT WRITING US.

DEXTER FOLDER CO.

SUCCESSORS TO DEXTER MANUFACTURING CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

..... FULTON, N. Y.

Regan Electro Vapor Engine

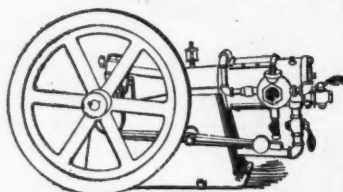
GAS OR GASOLINE FOR FUEL.

NO FIRE! NO BOILER! ❖ ❖ ❖

❖ ❖ ❖ NO DIRT! NO DANGER!

Operated by an Electric Spark from Small Battery.

You Turn the Switch, Engine does the rest.



Guaranteed not to cost over two CENTS an hour per horse-power to run. Adapted for running Cutters, Presses, and any light machinery. Sizes, from 1/2 to 10 H. P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THOMAS KANE & CO.

137 AND 139 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Racine Automatic Engine

WITH OIL BURNING BOILER.

PERFECTION AT LAST!

Do you want an Absolutely Automatic Outfit?

++ BUY OF US ++

Engines and Boilers, 6 H.P. and under, Mounted on One Base.
8, 10 and 15 H.P. Outfits, Engine and Boiler on Separate Base.

We also make our Safety Boiler with combination fire-box, so that coal or coke can be used for fuel, together with oil. Engines and Boilers always crated to save freight charges for our customers. For prices address

RACINE HARDWARE MFG. CO.,
Racine, Wis.



The Leading Book Manufacturing House of the West.

BECKTOLD & Co.

GENERAL ..

BOOK MANUFACTURERS

— AND —

BOOKBINDERS

200-212 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS.

PUBLISHERS,
PRINTERS,
BINDERS,
TRADE BINDERS,
JOB BINDERS,
EDGE GILDERS,
MARBLERS,



SPECIALTIES:

BLACK TITLES,
SIDE TITLES,
EMBOSSING FOR
THE TRADE,
LIBRARY,
NAME LABELS,
Etc., Etc.

Bind Editions in Cloth, Sheep, Calf or Morocco.

We make and Stamp Cases for Printers and Publishers at a distance. We carry a large assortment of Designs, Ornaments, Letterings, and a stock of material second to none in the country.

FIRST-CLASS LAW WORK MADE A SPECIALTY.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN.
YOUR ORDERS SOLICITED.

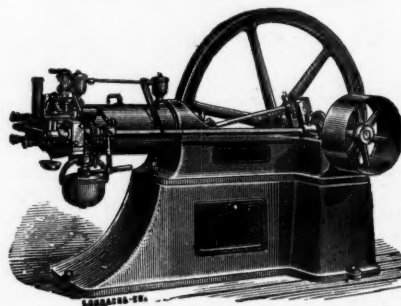
BECKTOLD & CO.

Otto Gas Engine Works,

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Office—151 Monroe Street, Chicago.

OVER 28,000 IN USE



Our OTTO GAS ENGINES are fast superseding all other power in printing establishments. They have no boiler, and are clean, safe, economical and reliable.

SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 HORSEPOWER.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75
Per Cent LESS GAS than

ANY

OTHER GAS ENGINE.
DOING THE SAME WORK.

† † IF † †
 † YOU †
 † ARE †
 † † IN † †
 DOUBT

AS to what would be the very best Ink to use on catalogues, fine illustrations, cut work, or, in fact, any work requiring fine results, write to us. We can give you just the goods required in our H. D. Book Ink, of which we sold over 100,000 pounds in 1890.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co.
 CINCINNATI.

PULSIFER,
 JORDAN & Co.

BOSTON, MASS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND
 . . MANUFACTURERS OF . .

Paper—
 Cardboards
 AND Envelopes.

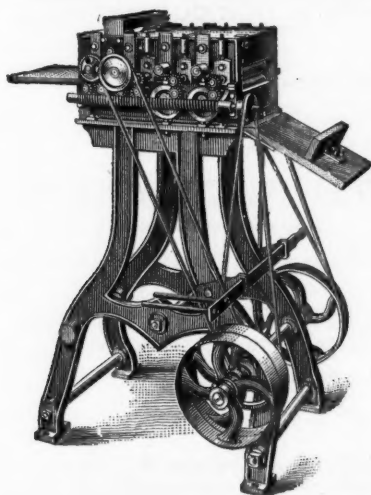
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAKING GOODS TO
 ORDER AND TO SPECIALTIES.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

To Our Subscribers:

YOUR LAST!

This is your last number of THE INLAND PRINTER unless you renew, if the date on your address tab reads Oct., '91. Look the matter up and renew at once if you do not wish to miss any numbers.



THE EMMERICH CARD-BRONZING MACHINE.

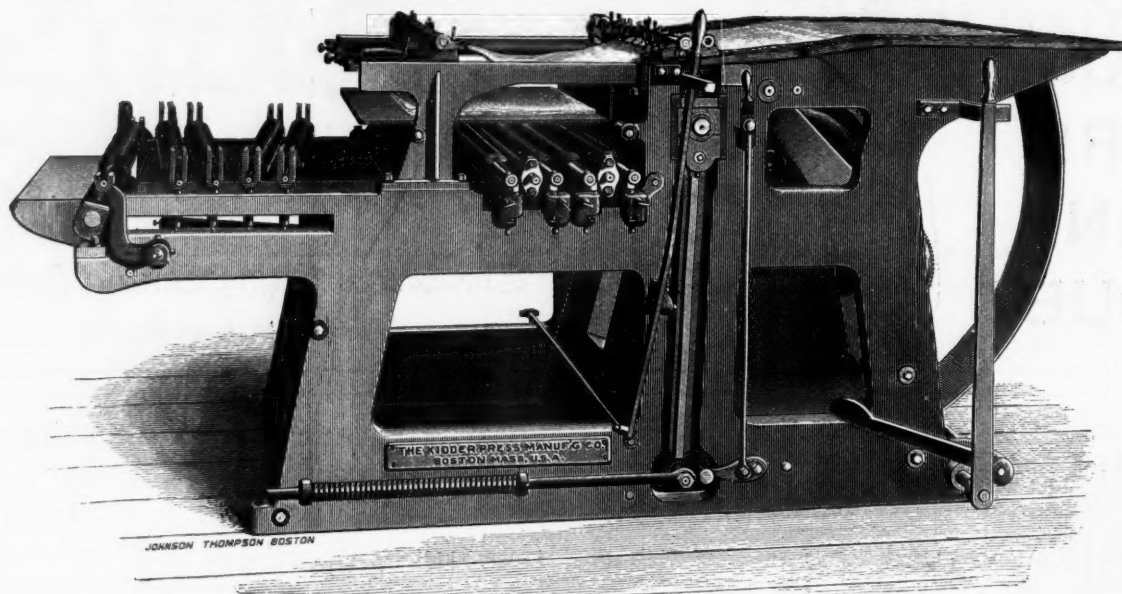
THIS MACHINE HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED SPECIALLY FOR BRONZING HEAVY STOCK, SUCH AS PHOTOGRAPH MOUNTS, WHICH CANNOT BE BRONZED UPON A CYLINDRICAL MACHINE.

No. 1	will	bronze	and	clean	cards	10	inches	in	width.
No. 2	"	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	"
No. 3	"	"	"	"	"	20	"	"	"
No. 4	"	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	"

Write for
 Prices and
 Particulars.

EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR,
 191 & 193 Worth St., NEW YORK.

THE · KIDDER · PONY ·



A NEW CYLINDER PRESS embracing the following valuable features: Front delivery, printed side up, close to the feeder's eye; perfect hair-line register at 2,500 impressions per hour; bed driven by direct crank; four form rollers; table distribution; throw-off; back-up; extremely simple and durable; convenient to make ready; designed to cover the finest grades of letterpress printing, including color work.

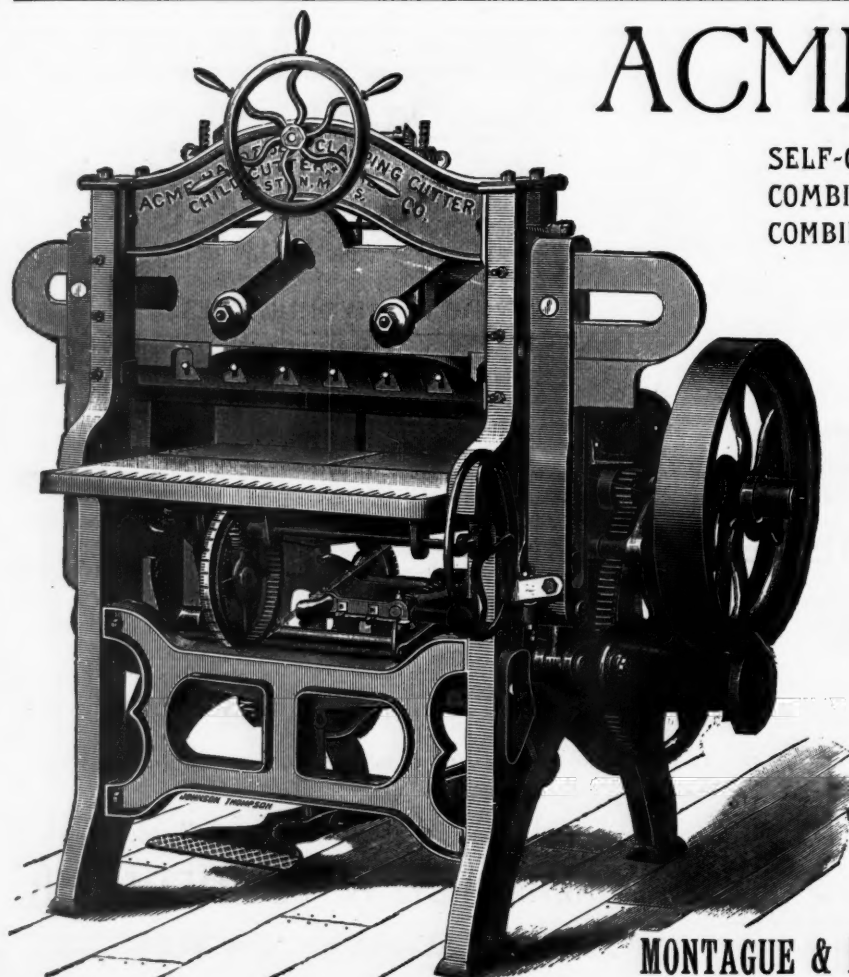
EXCEPTIONAL INDUCEMENTS offered until November 1, to introduce this new machine. Please correspond for particulars. It will be furnished to responsible houses on thirty days' free use and trial at our risk, returnable at our expense if not as represented.

Please send for catalogue embracing our Self-Feeding Job Presses and our Paper Slitting and Rewinding Machinery in various sizes. Builders of Wellington P. Kidder's New Adjustable Rotary Web Perfecting Press for half-tone and other fine printing, in four regular sizes up to 43 x 60 inches.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.
CABLE ADDRESS—REDDIK, BOSTON.

THE KIDDER PRESS MFG. CO., 20 to 34 Norfolk Ave., BOSTON, MASS.

ACME PAPER CUTTERS



SELF-CLAMPING.

COMBINED HAND AND SELF-CLAMPING.

COMBINED FOOT AND SELF-CLAMPING.

IMPROVED AND SUPERIOR
CONSTRUCTION.

RELIABLE FOR ALL CLASSES OF WORK.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

WRITE FOR FULL DESCRIPTION
AND PRICES.

THE CHILD ACME CUTTER & PRESS CO.

Successors to C. C. CHILD,

64 Federal St., BOSTON, MASS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

40 sizes and styles of Acme Cutters, Hand and Steam
Power, from 28 to 64 inches in width,
and of the "ACME" Two-Revolution Presses.

MONTAGUE & FULLER, GENERAL AGENTS, 28 Reade St., NEW YORK.
345 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

FUCHS & LANG,

MANUFACTURERS OF



FINE DRY COLORS,
BRONZE POWDERS,
ETC., ETC.

29 Warren Street, 273 Dearborn St.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

THE UNION + + TYPE FOUNDRY

337 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO.

COPPER AMALGAM TYPE

ON THE POINT SYSTEM.

On our Roman and Old Style Copper Amalgam Type, 25 per cent discount.

On our Job and Display Type, Border, Ornaments and Brass Rule, 30 per cent discount.

For cash with order, or within 10 days, from customers who have opened credits with us, we allow an extra 5 per cent discount on the net of invoices.

PRINTERS' OUTFITS COMPLETE.

Set in 12, 18 and 24 point Atlantic. Series, \$10.00.

ONLY ONE PRINTER

In a certain town had Samples of our

PAPER LEATHER.

HE GOT THE JOB of printing a fine catalogue. Why? Because he could show something attractive for the Cover.

Can we send *you* samples? Don't forget that we are *the* Dealers in Bookbinders' Material of every kind, and also

MACHINERY.

GANE BROTHERS & CO.

179 MONROE STREET,

406 N. THIRD STREET,
ST. LOUIS.

..... CHICAGO.

HOW TO IMPOSE FORMS.

HALF-SHEET OF TWELVES,
WITHOUT CUTTING.

5	8	7	6
1	4	3	2
11	12	10	9
13	14	15	16

--- SEND ---

10 CENTS

AND

GET A CIRCULAR
THAT
SHOWS FIFTY IMPOSITION
FORMS.

You can lay out on the stone a
Four-Page,

BUT

Can you lay out a Sixty-Four
Page form?

TEN CENTS PAYS FOR IT!

The Inland Printer Co.

AS USEFUL AS
ANY WORK COSTING
MANY TIMES
AS MUCH.

183 MONROE STREET,
CHICAGO.

The Best Metal!

The Best Workmanship!

Finish Superb!



The vital parts

all made of Steel!

Mechanically Perfect!



THE WHITLOCK PRESS



*Unequaled in Speed of
Production.*

*Unrivalled in Convenience
of Operating.*

Of unmatched Durability.

*To have a Whitlock means
to have the very best
modern tool.*

*To the Printer it means
Success!*



THE WHITLOCK MACHINE CO.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS:

BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 132 TIMES BLDG.

BOSTON OFFICE, 147 HIGH STREET.

Represented in Chicago by H. H. LATHAM, 304 Dearborn St.

THERE ARE Printing Inks and Printing Inks.

But when you get through experimenting, come back, as everybody does, to the old reliable goods of

GEO. MATHER'S SONS,

60 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

ON ANOTHER PAGE

We offer a large Map to parties sending us clubs of eight subscribers, or a single subscription. If you are already a subscriber, and want this Map, send us \$1.25 and we will send you one.

YOU WILL FIND

It one of the most useful maps for office or home ever published, and well worth the price asked. Its regular price is \$5.00, but through special arrangement we are able to furnish it at \$1.25.

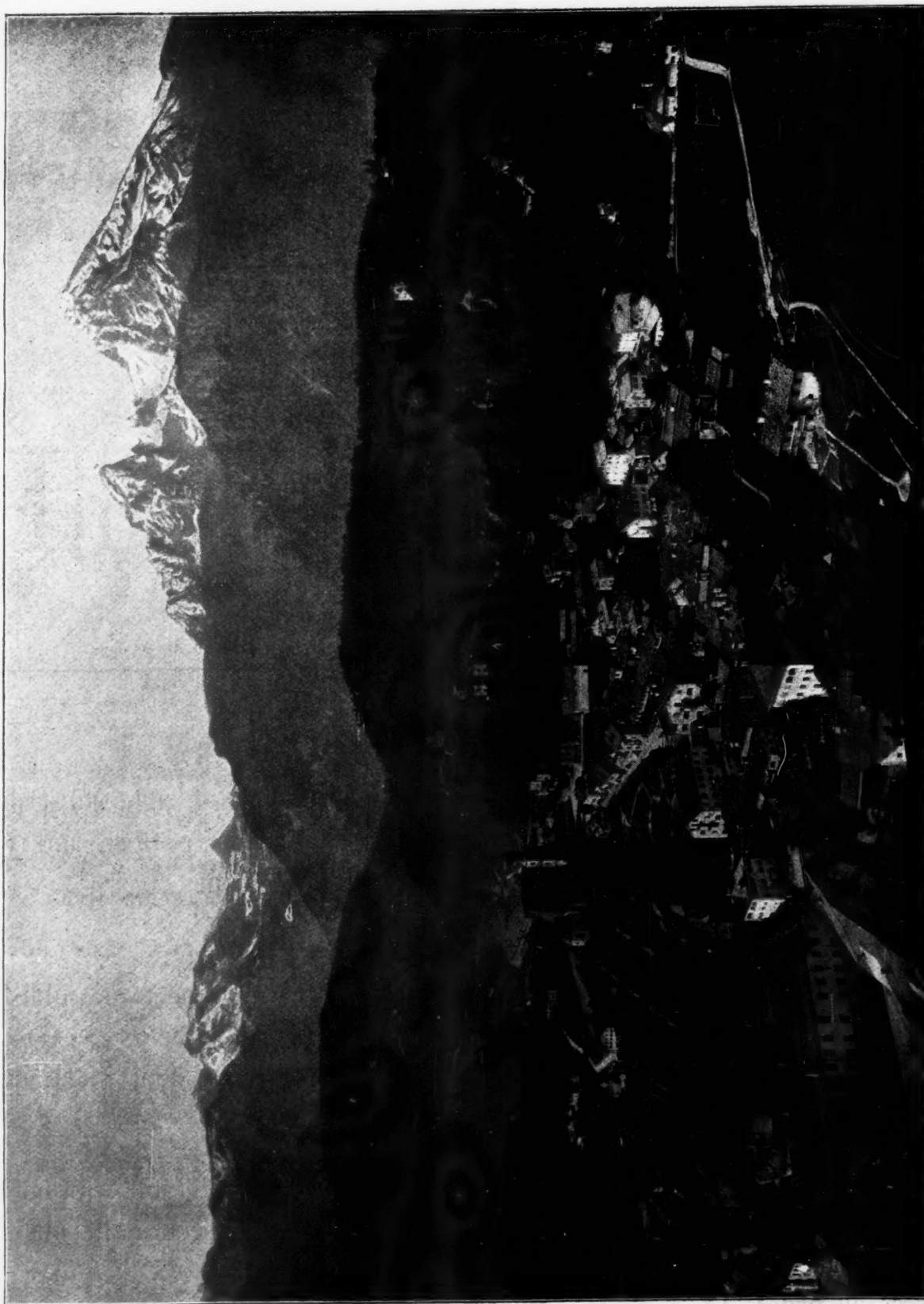
OUR MAP OFFER

Was intended principally to assist in swelling our subscription list, but in order to enable those now on our list to secure the Map, we make the above offer.

Address all orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., Publishers,

183 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.



VIEW OF BERCHTESGADEN, TYROL.

Half-tone reproduction from photograph, by A. ZEISE & Co., 341-351 Dearborn street, Chicago

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PARIS TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

BY EDOUARD THIEN.

THERE is trouble ahead for the Ecole Estienne, the Paris municipal school for typography, lithography and all the other graphic branches. For some time past vicious attacks have been made on the management of the institution especially on M. Magnuski, the director. The *Bulletin de l'Imprimerie*, while it does not join in the general charges of mismanagement made by other papers, gives space to a rather caustic letter by M. Arsène Alexandre, who, in forcible manner, exposes the true condition of things.

"The city of Paris at one time had as a plaything its battalions of scholars," says M. Alexandre. "At first this liliputian army was very interesting, with its fifers playing Beranger's *Lisette*, defiling at the command of valiant schoolmasters and officers with military mustaches. This for two or three years was tolerated and enjoyed as one of the attractions of July 14. But the fourth year doubts were expressed as to the utility of the juvenile army, and it was found that instead of training good soldiers for the future, bad characters had been created for the present. So the whole scholastic army was disbanded.

"After the little soldiers the little typos have their turn, and apparently with not much better success. We had to have another plaything, however, and now there is a chorus of protestations and accusations from all sides. The printing trade is an enviable one. If not entirely an art, it is a profession of the highest order. So much printing is done that there are never too many printers (?). The papers being overstocked with talent, the writers are forced to resort to writing books, and whether these books sell rapidly and profitably or not does not concern the printer and compositor, as each is sure to be paid for his labor in any case. Typos are a congenial class, lively, wide awake, of agreeable disposition, and with the public meet seldom with anything but sympathy. Is it strange, then, that it is an object to a family to make a typo of the son, a worker of the book? Now, an official school, a sort of polytechnic where the making of a book is taught the same as the alphabet—what a brilliant idea, what a seductive dream! To leave such a school at the end of a few years' study, capable of filling the position of foreman on a large daily or of manager in a publishing house—the vision was enough to turn a man's head.

"The city founded the Ecole Estienne, and conscientiously engaged in the new game of Little Typo. After some time of experimenting it had to be admitted that not only has the school failed to produce a harvest of model typos, but that the whole enterprise is based on a wrong footing and has to be commenced over again, in short, that a bad mess has been made of it. The responsibility, for all this, must naturally fall upon someone, and who should it be but the director of the institution, M. Magnuski, and accusations of all sorts are raining down upon his head.

"One of our confrères has made himself the echo of these charges. All municipal councilors who have accepted a position in the administration are said to have resigned, the professors likewise. In short, says M. Alphonse Humbert, things have assumed such a shape that it would be prudent to put the key under the door before dreaming of any reform. To us the solution is very plain. Let the director be suppressed if he be guilty of the charges brought against him in the Communal Council. But to suppress the school itself would be wiser still. Is not past experience conclusive? With or without a competent and upright director, neither l'Ecole Estienne nor any other institution of its kind can be successful, for the simple reason that a trade cannot be learned in school. It has never been done and never will be done. It was a fatal blunder of the city of Paris, imitated by the state, to believe that model workmen could be hatched as by a brooding-hen and then thrown upon the industrial market. We know some typos, and excellent ones, who in the matter of schooling have never had but the common primary education. Some have commenced their lessons at the case in some provincial town, others have served their apprenticeship gradually in some

large establishment in Paris, but not one in an official institution, where a professor has taught him in learned lectures the art of typography. These professors, by the way, are not noted as practical workers, but as men who would be embarrassed if actual material and tools were placed in their hands. As for the pupils, they simply miss becoming artists and are mediocre workers. We have often inquired of proprietors, managers and journeymen in different establishments as to the prevailing opinion concerning the graduates of these official schools, and are informed that they are uniformly considered as vain and incompetent, embarrassed at the slightest practical difficulty, and knowing all except what they should know."

Probably M. Alexandre is taking too one-sided a view in this matter, but the question as to the utility of industrial schools is still an open one. Great things were expected of the Ecole Estienne, and two years ago a similar institution was established in Brussels which from all accounts is prosperous and flourishing. It is to be hoped that the difficulty will be smoothed over, reforms instituted where necessary, and the idea of joint artistic and practical education of the typo given a thorough trial.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ERRARE EST HUMANUM.

BY ELLIS FIELD.

A CHAPTER of errors to which the innocent types become unwitting parties is interesting occasionally. The following were culled from the first proofs of a work recently published in Chicago. The copy was not especially bad, being readily deciphered in the proofroom, no queries or reference to the author being necessary for the correct reading. The errors are noted by quotation marks, the correct words by italics, sufficient of the text being given to show the sense:

"Froupel," all the time, that neither the pope's decree, "now" any diplomacy would prevent the king of Portugal "power" attempting to "raise" land at the West—*Fearful; nor; from; seize.*

America "was," the sugar-cane—*owes.*

"Waived" in his gratitude—*wearied.*

Most beautiful "impal-book"—*missal-book.*

Bearing on its gilded "tears" the first "prints" of America is now "presented"—*leaves; fruits; preserved.*

It was "fraud" at court—*found.*

But to obtain "pan" him a decree "confining" similar discoveries—*from; confirming.*

Had "opened" by treaty—*assented.*

The pope "expected" his joy—*expressed.*

Always "pieped" his inquiries—*pressed.*

In the middle of their "fire heads"—*foreheads.*

Indians wore their hair "breaded"—*braided.*

Columbus "discoms Hondmas"—*discovers Honduras.*

For other purposes of discovery, "knitless"—*it was fruitless.*

Views are less "explicit"—*exalted.*

"Amie" of Beaujeu, or the "indow" of "Amiral" Louis de

"Bornbon"—*Annie; widow; Admiral; Bourbon.*

One of the "navatives" says, with a "pardmatle aggriation"—*narratives; pardonable exaggeration.*

Ten other friars "duped"—*dressed.*

Columbus "strove" for the new city—*chose.*

"Frutility" of the soil—*fertility.*

Did not want to "walk"—*work.*

A "dreument"—*document.*

He took the guns and naval "munitias" from "the few" of the vessels—*munitions; four.*

Had tried to "permit" the massacre—*prevent.*

"Civil" and "cautious"—*cruel and licentious.*

Divided by "nicher arch"—*wicker-work.*

The "sight of the Navidad"—*site of La Navidad.*

No reference was made to other "maritime pans"—*maritime powers.*

All discoveries "last" of that "time"—*east; line.*

The "time" thus "arrayed"—*line; arranged.*

COLONEL WILL LAMBERT.

Of Scotch and Irish parentage, Col. Will Lambert, whose portrait is given herewith, is a representative of that class whose force of character has had a powerful influence in the history of the United States. He was born on Governor's Island, New York, February 29, 1840. His father, an officer in Company D, 1st Infantry, was stationed at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, from July, 1840, to July, 1848, when his company was ordered to Texas, and stationed at Fort Brown, on Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras, Mexico. During the cholera epidemic of 1849, Colonel Lambert's only sister, mother, father and younger brother died in succession inside of two weeks. His older brother, who was an officer under Gen. John B. Hood, and who was killed in the battle of Gaines Mills, June 27, 1862, took the lad and he drifted with the army, being at one time drummer in his father's old company, until the spring of 1852, when he became an apprentice in the office of the San Antonio (Texas) *Weekly Ledger*, John J. Riveira being foreman. His first journeyman's work was on the *Daily Herald* of the same city, the first daily issued there, and he carried it the first week to patrons. At the end of the first month there was a strike for an increase from 40 cents to 50 cents, which led to the organization of a union. This was in 1857, and Col. James P. Newcomb, ex-secretary of the State of Texas and Colonel Lambert are the only survivors of that organization.

He went to Austin in September, 1857, and worked on state printing until January 1, 1860, when he enlisted as a Texas Ranger and went into Indian service on the northwest frontier of Texas. He experienced many thrilling adventures and narrow escapes, and in March, 1861, entered the Confederate service as a lieutenant of the 1st Texas cavalry. He became disabled from riding, and in May, 1862, reënlisted as a private in Company G, 16th Texas Volunteer Infantry, serving in Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian Territory and Texas in Walker's division, Dick Taylor's corps, army of the Trans-Mississippi Department. After the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9, 1864, he was left disabled in the hospital at Shreveport, but was soon afterward promoted and put on staff duty with Gen. Kirby Smith, ultimately being transferred to Gen. E. Greer's command at Marshall, Texas, bureau of conscription, where the close of the war found him an assistant adjutant-general with rank of lieutenant-colonel. After being paroled June, 1865, he returned to his former home, Austin, and found everybody demoralized, and no work. Going to Houston November, 1865, he secured cases on the old *Daily Telegraph*, the first newspaper printed in Texas. In May, 1866, he married Miss Frances Ellen Black,

of Houston, the ceremony being performed by a printer-editor-preacher-ex-confederate-colonel—a "fighting Methodist." September, 1866, he started a weekly paper at Anderson, Grimes county, Texas, which lasted till January, 1868, during which time he encountered such obstacles as cholera, drouth, cotton worms, freedman's bureau, yellow fever, bad paying advertisers, and was elected mayor of the town, but got the military bounce because of being "an impediment to reconstruction." Putting his wife on a stage he walked ten miles to the nearest railroad station and returned to Houston, and took cases on the *Daily Times*. He held positions afterward as foreman, reporter, city editor and manager on different papers, until 1874, when he started a morning paper at Marshall, Texas, but could not make it stick—his democracy being too ultra for the (then) negro-burdened section, there not being enough whites to make it pay. Going back to Houston, again he took to the case, and since then

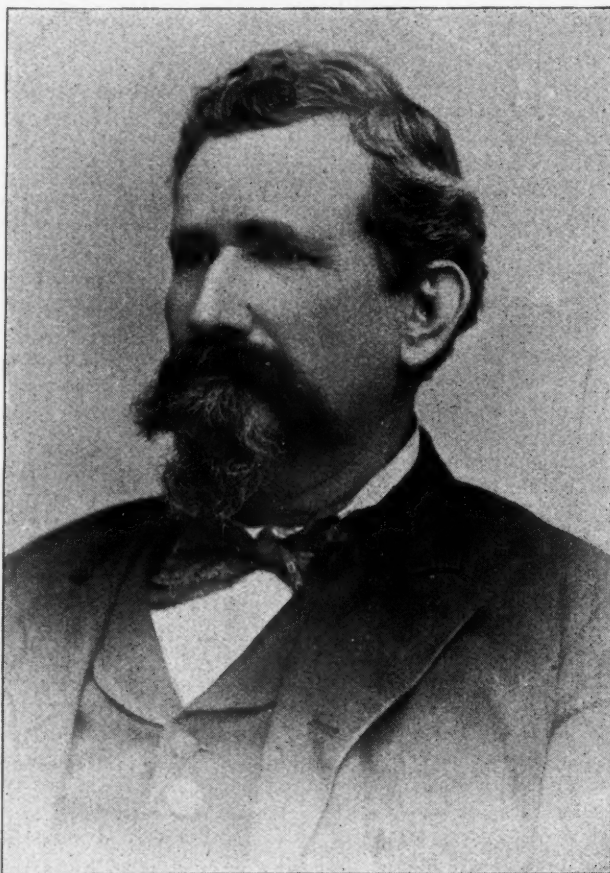
has held different situations reporting and editing, in Austin, San Antonio and Houston, as well as holding cases.

In 1889, he was elected delegate to the International Typographical Union convention at Denver, from No. 138, at Austin, and worked to secure the Printers' Home for his town. He has been secretary and president of both Houston and Austin unions, and is now sergeant-at-arms of Houston Union, No. 187. He is a good presiding officer, and is familiar with parliamentary law, having learned it well in the Texas legislature, where he served as clerk (being three times chief clerk) in the tenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, including four extra sessions. He has been secretary of seven democratic state conventions, and at the national democratic convention in Chicago, 1884, was the permanent secretary for Texas.

In 1877, he was appointed colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor R. B. Hubbard. Also on that of Governor O. M. Roberts, and subsequently chief of ordnance, Texas Volunteer Guards. He has been an active fireman, and is an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World.

He was elected trustee of the Childs-Drexel Home at the Atlanta convention, although he was not present at that session. He was tied with W. Aimison for the term. At the Chicago meeting of the board, November, 1890, he drew the one-year "bean," and hence his term expired at the Boston meeting.

He is one of the founders of the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Austin, Texas, and was two years on the board of directors, and adjutant of John B. Hood Camp, Confederate Veterans. He prides himself on being the possessor of the first Confederate regimental battle flag made in Texas. The most thrilling



*Yours truly,
Will Lambert*



RUSTIC WOOLING.

Specimen of Ives (half-tone) Process Engraving, from the Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (See the other side of this sheet.)

THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT
IS THE
INDORSEMENT
OF ONE'S PATRONS.

In the August number we gave a few of the very many indorsements we have received, and here are a few more.
OTHERS WILL FOLLOW LATER.

I have long since learned that you do the best engraving.

E. O. EXCELL, Publisher,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Among the number of our designers and engravers is the establishment of the Crosscup & West Engraving Co., which is the *leading one* and without doubt the largest establishment devoted to *Wood Engraving* and the *Processes* in the United States. * * * The *Wood Engraving* is all hand work, but the *Photo-Engraving* and their *Ives* (half-tone) *Process*, which is said to be *superior to any in the world*, is produced by photographic means. The firm at a cost of upward of \$10,000 have developed this process and deserve great credit for the perfection at which it has arrived. *They are the first establishment in the world to reduce the half-tone process to a commercial working basis.*

COMMERCIAL TIMES,
NEW YORK.

Critics so competent as Mr. Seymour Haden and Philip Gilbert Hamerton have mistaken their Ives (half-tone) for the finest wood engraving, so excellent are the results.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SEE SAMPLE OF IVES PROCESS ON OPPOSITE SIDE OF THIS LEAF.

adventure of his life, as reported by him, was on a railroad train between Austin and San Antonio when escaping prisoners killed United States Marshal Hal Gosling, and wounded his deputy five times. Colonel Lambert was in the same seat with Gosling, who fell across his knees. Thirty-five or forty shots were fired, which made it particularly interesting.

Colonel Lambert is a most uncompromising unionist, and as this sketch evinces, is possessed of a strong individuality, which makes him an interesting conversationalist, and his kindly though somewhat bluff manner gives a hearty, social tone to any society he favors with his presence.

While on Governor Hubbard's staff a negro outbreak was threatened in one of the counties near Houston, whereupon Colonel Lambert took command of some troops and went to the scene of action and quelled the disturbance. Upon reporting his action to the governor, he received the following reply:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
STATE OF TEXAS.

Col. Will Lambert, Houston, Texas: AUSTIN, July 1877.

SIR,—Your communication of 15th inst., to his Excellency the governor and commander-in-chief, has been referred to me with the following endorsement:

"Col. Lambert's action and prudence in connection with the late disturbances at Sandy Point meets the approbation of the governor. The cautiousness evinced by him throughout, and his promptness in complying with orders deserve and receive my commendation."

Respectfully,
WM. STEELE,
Adjutant-General.

Colonel Lambert has two daughters—one married—and two sons. We learn from the *Typographical Journal* that he has given up the city editorship of the new paper, the *Press*, of Houston, Texas, and has gone to Memphis, Tennessee, to a more lucrative position.

ORIGINALITY IN A SANCTUM.

One day, says a writer in the Indianapolis *Nevus*, the last man in the world from whom I could reasonably expect such employment hired me to go to work on his paper as reporter. His knowledge of the business, I subsequently found, was as scant as the capital behind the paper, though he made the mare go while the scant capital lasted. I was surprised to find the editorial rooms three blocks distant from the composing room, with no other connection than that of a foot-path, while the pressroom was fifteen minutes' trip from the composing room. When I found that the reporters were expected to convey their edited copy to the composing room, and after "thirty" to assist in the folding and sale of papers, my spirits fell, but I only saw the bright future and set heroically to work.

Our staff consisted of a nondescript who edited "grapevine telegraph," two old newspaper men as reporters, a lady "editress" and a combination reporter and shorthand clerk for the editor-in-chief. We had no city editor. The brilliant mind of our editor, who had never seen a newspaper office except from the outside before the establishment of this paper, conceived a plan by which this position should rotate and each man have his day. For instance, the editor would say, "Jones, take charge of local," and Jones would be expected to get up as good a paper as if he had been on the desk four years. The editor, or "the Comet," as we dubbed him, because we never knew whence he came or whither he went, was the chief of every department of the paper. He sought to revolutionize the typographical methods, but dark hints at a strike alone prevented his so doing. He was a man quick to act. In fact, much too quick. One day he gave orders that no copy should be received by the foreman that did not bear his "frank," and to "frank" things he had a mammoth rubber stamp made. Then he went out. Copy poured in; was edited; but the foreman refused it because it wasn't franked, and after three hours of waiting the "Comet" came in and franked the copy without looking at it! But the paper was already out!

One of our staff was an intemperate but bright man, who succeeded in doing nothing. One day he went out on the hotel run and returned in a drizzling state of intoxication. He wrote

the following item and, deaf to all entreaty, franked it himself and started for the foreman's office.

"Murray and Murphy are at the Bates. 'Our Irish Visitors' are always welcome. D—n the Dutch."

He didn't recover from his drunk for three days and was discharged. The next day he returned and asked for re-employment. With tears, readily brought because of his physical condition from drink, he begged hard and strong. The "Comet" was moved.

"Do you want to make a man of yourself?" he asked.

"Yes," sobbed the prodigal, "anything to keep body and soul together."

"Then begin at the bottom of the ladder. Hump your back and bring up the coal and sweep out the office, and when you deserve it I'll promote you."

This was not expected by the penitent, but he carried coal and swept the office for two long weeks, when he was promoted to the staff once more. The effect of this was awful upon the rest of the staff.

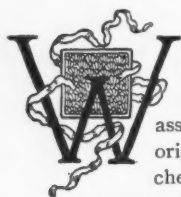
Afterward this same man fell by the wayside again. He left one day, saying he had discovered an anarchist sensation and was going to work it up. When he came back he was a sight, and left simply with the information that the anarchist sensation "wasn't ripe yet." He was one week looking up this item, and was again demoted to the slavery of a janitor's work.

But the "Comet" had many idiosyncracies that were, at times, terrible. For instance, he always edited copy or wrote copy with his face to the door and a 42-caliber revolver within a few inches of his hand. He emphasized nearly all of his orders with a wave of that weapon. Once he collected a disputed bill in that manner. Again, he scared his local staff to death once by drawing it, and saying, in the deep tones of Hamlet's ghost, "This will be the end of this paper, I fear." He had a predilection for hiring new reporters, though he never discharged one. Once he had eight men employed, with scarcely enough work for two, and half the time he would forget he had certain ones on the paper and leave them out of consideration and the pay-roll.

At last the paper was gathered to its fathers and we were all left without anything except orders on advertising contracts and due bills. When we proposed to make a grand demand for the wealth belonging rightfully to us, the cold barrel of the revolver was a greater argument to satisfy us than anything else. This is the story of how one man, who had high aspirations, ran a newspaper without experience.

THE second son of Dickens was Francis Geoffrey Dickens. And some of us, who have mixed the newspaper life of London and Chicago and Calcutta, know him well—knew him well, for one must write the sad past tense. Dear Frank Dickens was born in the year 1841—he was the fourth child. In his note-book the novelist wrote: "A plump and merry little child, this second son of mine." Poor little chap! He caught the Fleet street fever and went ink-mad; he caught the Dahooley fever and flashed and fleshed and blooded his sword in India; he fought Louis Riel in Canada—aye, and captured Big Bear; he came to Chicago and gambled away his money in a Clark street gaming-house; he died one windy, sleety night in a grim, little Illinois town—Moline. There he lies buried. But his brother Henry did well; won the second scholarship at Trinity Hall at the age of twenty and was twenty-ninth wrangler in a fair year, when the wranglers were over forty. He is now a successful barrister, with a fashionable wife and five children. And the daughters of Dickens? The oldest is unmarried; the other is Mrs. "Kitty" Perugini, a deservedly well-known portrait painter. Mrs. "Kitty's" fame—if one must be fairly accurate—is a wee, small affair, but then she has done something; she has painted the portrait of that baronet of baccarat, Sir William Gordon Cumming. Mr. Junior Charles Dickens has three daughters. Two of them run a type-writing establishment off Covent Garden; the third, Mary, is playing small parts in a stock company touring the provinces. No—genius in not hereditary.—Vance Thompson in the *Chicago Graphic*.

OUR DESIGNS.



WESTERN lack of appreciation of designers' work in printing and engraving is frequently inveighed against by many artists who, in their arraignment, assert that the work is not understood, and that originality has no chance in competition with the cheap work made up from "bits" taken from various sources, and thrown together without cohesion or regard to applicability, resulting in a weak and meaningless design. This, in many instances, it is acknowledged, may be true, but the more sanguine of the designing and engraving fraternity claim that the young West is making mighty strides in art, as well as literature, and that the time is not far distant when artists and designers will no longer look upon the East as their Mecca. There are designers of superior merit finding it possible to obtain proper consideration for their work here, and this may be fairly taken as a decided rebuttal of the theories against the West becoming at any time a rival of the East in taste and discernment in works of art. Among the products of these designs, that of Mr. Bradley deserves a high place, and we are sure that as a specimen of his work in high class designing, the menu title shown opposite this page will evoke the admiration of connoisseurs. The wealth of chaste and ornate embellishment, and the delicacy and taste displayed in its minutest parts, coupled with its marked originality, cannot but be convincing that he is the possessor of talents that will give him a high standing with those who have critical judgment in such matters.

From the same hand has also come the frontispiece to this issue, and though it may not be pertinent to treat of a portrait under the head of this article, yet we do so for the sake of convenience. In pen portrait work, the chief difficulty to be surmounted is giving proper values to those shadings and lines that lend the face character and life. This is the quality that makes a successful portrait, and the appearance of harshness that is almost unavoidable in such pen drawings is remarkable by its absence in the portrait under discussion. The merits of its treatment will be understood, therefore, to lie in the softness, yet brilliancy, of its effect, approximating, as it does, that of a fine wood cut.

The calendar design for The Henry O. Shepard Company, printed in colors, has an elegance and strength which is characteristic of the work of Mr. Bradley. Beyond this it is unnecessary to make any special mention here. Reproduced from drawings on stippled paper, its treatment is as simple as the result is pleasing.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"IDEAL ADVERTISING" is the title of a neat and tasteful booklet of 24 pages, giving practical information about the preparation of advertising matter, by A. L. Teele, of 55 West Thirty-third street, New York City.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, OIL CITY TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 151. W. M. Moorhouse, publisher, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

This booklet is in a new and convenient form for reference and annotation, and contains in the second page of the red leather cover a pocket convenient for the working card. Samples mailed by the secretary of the union on receipt of 10 cents.

RESOURCES OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA. A Souvenir by the Minneapolis Journal. 126 pages, 13½ by 17 inches in size. Printed on fine plated paper, full cloth binding, with blank stamped border ornaments and gold embossed cover title. Printed and bound by the Swinburne Printing Company.

This sumptuous compilation is a most valuable work to the business community. The amount of information is astonishing, evidencing care and thoroughness, while the numerous portraits of prominent citizens are beautifully printed. As a monument of enterprise, the book wins the highest admiration.

THE BRITISH BOOKMAKER, Vol. IV. Raithby, Lawrence & Co., Leicester and London, England. Five shillings per year.

This handsome volume, as may be expected, has all the beauty and finish for which the work of its publishers are renowned.

The products of the De Montfort press are well known as synonymous of all that is tasteful and artistic in the printers' art. The numbers in the bound volume run from July, 1890, to July, 1891, and are interesting and instructive to book lovers of all classes. The examples of designs in binding in the supplements are peculiarly fascinating, and are numerous and varied.

ETIQUETTE OF CARDS, season of 1891-92; by Conrad Lutz, Burlington, Iowa. Second edition, revised. 50 cents.

This handsomely printed little brochure will be appreciated by the printing fraternity as well as the general public as a means of settling doubtful points in correct usage for society printing. The subjects treated on are: visiting cards, dinner invitations, reception and ball invitations, informal invitations, wedding invitations, announcement cards, wedding anniversaries, silver weddings, golden weddings, wedding gifts, children's invitations, answering invitations, bride's dress, a widow lady's name, birth announcement cards, memorial cards and mourning stationery, fashionable stationery, heraldic stationery, samples of invitations. It is a most desirable work.

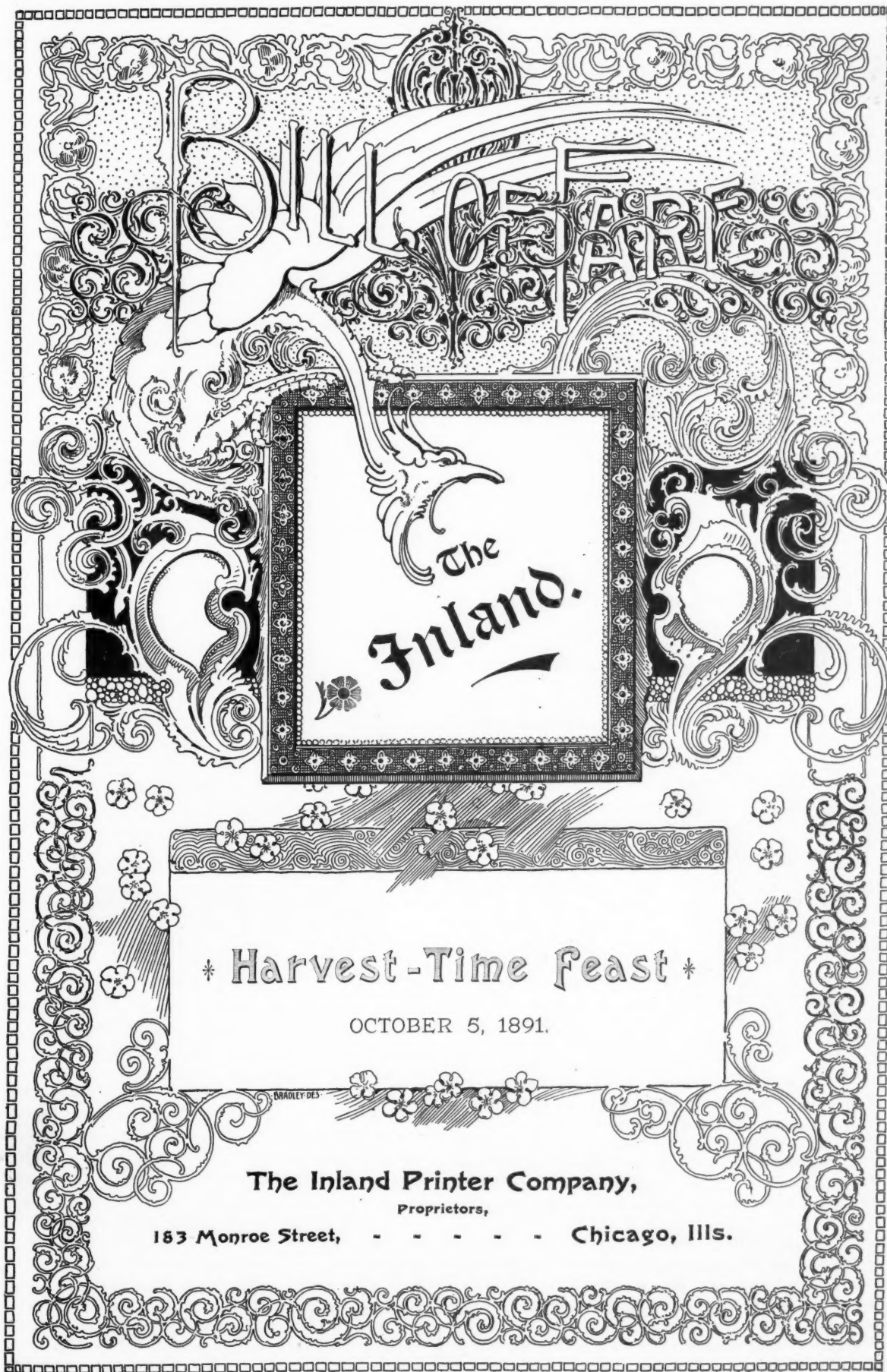
WAS ABRAHAM LINCOLN A SPIRITUALIST? Being secret whispers from the White House during the war years, together with some account of the life of a pioneer spiritualist. 12mo., cloth, pp. 288, illustrated, together with portraits, photographs, letters, affidavits and various documents pertaining to the subject; by Mrs. Nettie Colburn Maynard, of White Plains, New York. \$1.50; Rufus C. Hartranft, publisher, Philadelphia.

The publisher's announcement of this work says: "This book will be found peculiar, startling!—more so than any work issued since 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' It breathes forgotten whispers that the voice of time had almost covered, which have been snatched from the very jaws of oblivion, and are now presented to the public in book form, at a time when Lincoln's name is in the mouths of countless thousands, who are seeking to know not only the President, but the *man*—whose pen has proven more potential than that of any predecessor or successor." The book will be ready October 10.

THE STANDARD GUIDE TO CHICAGO FOR THE YEAR 1891. Compiled by John J. Flinn. Flinn & Sheppard, publishers, Chicago. Flexible cloth, \$1.50.

A history, an encyclopedia and a guide, this work is of the greatest value to the public, and particularly at this time when the attention of the world is attracted to the World's Fair city. Containing 543 pages of reading matter, interspersed with 75 well-executed half-tone pictures of scenes in Chicago, its parks and public and business structures, the work is of high interest. It is divided into five parts, consisting of Chicago as it was, Chicago as it is, the Encyclopedia, the World's Columbian Exposition, and the Guide. Besides a large map of the city contained in the pocket of back cover, giving the city in full, there are three other maps dealing with the drainage district, the burned district, and the relative positions of the principal cities of the world. Special terms are made for orders in quantities.

TO TRANSFER printing upon glass, the following process is recommended: Thoroughly clean and dry a plate of glass and pour upon it a mixture of turpentine and Damar varnish in even parts, and allow this mixture to dry; but before it is entirely dried, the preparation of print which is to be transferred should be begun. It is to be placed face downward upon a smooth sheet of thick paper, and to be saturated by means of a sponge applied to the back of the print with a three per cent solution of nitric acid, whereby the cohesion between the paper and ink is reduced, and the transfer made easy. The glass plate is then placed upon felt or flannel, and the print is carefully put upon the glass plate and smoothed down upon it in such a manner that no air bubbles remain. After it has entirely dried, the paper is slowly rubbed off with dampened fingers, and the picture will remain upon the glass plate, and may afterward be protected by giving it a light coat of varnish.—*Lithographic Art Journal*.



ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR MENU TITLE.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER by Will H. Bradley,

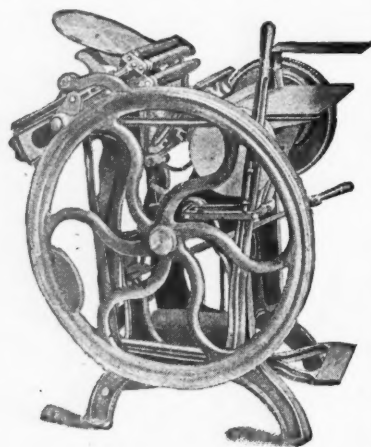
Electrotypes of above design, mortised, \$6.00 each.

ARTICLES IN LEADING JOURNALS.

- "A New and Effective Process of Embossing," by Fred G. Talbot.—*Printing World*, August.
- "Art in Illustration," by Frank M. Gregory.—*Paper and Press*, August.
- "Authors' Complaints and Publishers' Profits," George H. Putnam.—*Forum*, September.
- "Business Management," by H. G. Bishop.—*American Bookmaker*, September.
- "Can We Make it Rain?" by Gen. Robert G. Dyrenforth and Prof. Newcomb Simon.—*North American Review*, October.
- "Ink Fountains,"—*American Art Printer*, August.
- "Job Printing, What is It?"—*American Art Printer*, August.
- "Lessons from the Census," by Carroll D. Wright, A. M.—*Popular Science Monthly*, October.
- "Social Problems," Edward Everett Hale.—*Cosmopolitan*, October.
- "Some Interesting Facts About Electricity," by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb.—*Magazine of American History*, September.
- "Some Modern Achievements of the Camera," by W. J. Lincoln Adams.—*Outing*, September.
- "Technological Education in the United States," by Prof. H. W. Tyler.—*Forum*, September.
- "Un-American Tendencies," Rev. Carlos Martyn, D. D.—*Arena*, September.
- "With Washington and Wayne," Melville Phillips.—*Lippincott's Magazine*, October.
- "Writing for the Dollar," by Edward Bok.—*Ladies' Home Journal*, October.

THE CLEVELAND-GORDON PRESS.

"What will be my duties as superintendent of the company?" asked Mr. Fraser of Mr. Bronson, president and manager of the Cleveland-Gordon Press Company, located at Cleveland, Ohio, as he was about concluding an agreement to take charge of the company's factory. "We wish you to furnish us with the best made



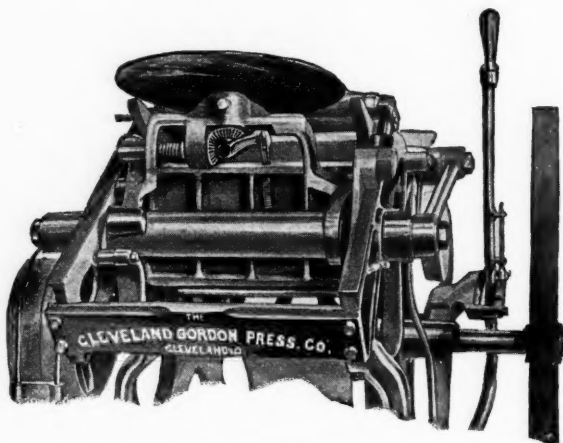
NO. 1.—CLEVELAND-GORDON PRESS.

Old Style Gordon Job Press to be found anywhere on the face of the globe." "In order to do that, I shall require new patterns and some new tools." "Very well, you shall have them." This conversation took place nearly a year ago, and the result must be very satisfactory to that company, for, in workmanship, finish and material, the presses are all that can be desired. It undoubtedly necessitated a large expenditure of money, but the benefit

will far surpass the outlay. The improvements added to the press kept pace, also, with the improvements in construction. Cut No. 1 shows the press and the throw-off, which consists of an L-shape lever having a rod bolted to the lower end and connecting it with a collar keyed to the eccentric shaft in the bed. A steel pin, held down by a spiral spring into a slot in the cross piece of the throw-off bracket, is fastened to the side of the lever. A slight jar of the throw-off lever handle causes the pin to rebound from the slot, and the lever is then easily pushed over to the opposite side of the bracket, throwing off the impression. The aim of the company has been to put on the market the simplest yet most effective throw-off of any now in use.

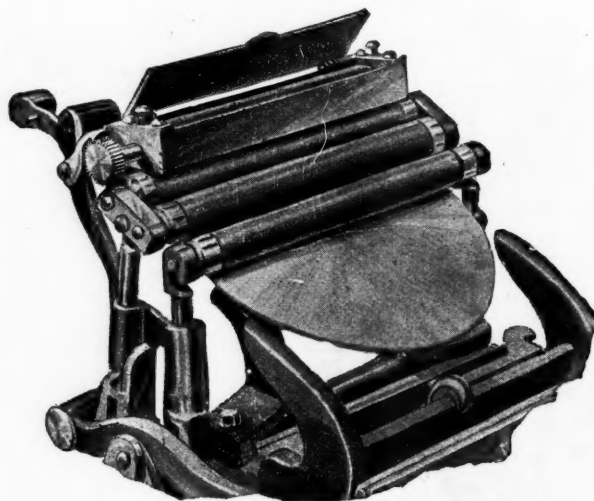
Cut No. 2 illustrates the new method for turning the disk or ink plate. A small miter gear is bolted to the stem of the disk. A horizontal shaft extends through two boxes in the disk bracket. On this shaft, at the end nearest the stem of the disk, is another

miter gear with an eight-pointed clutch cast on it. This gear is kept in place by a screw in the end of the shaft. Another clutch, cast to fit in the one cast on the gear, is keyed to the shaft so that they revolve together. A spring holds the two



NO. 2.—DISK MOTION.

clutches in close contact. A lever, that receives its motion from a stud and roller in the roller frame, is fastened to the outside end of the little shaft, and as the press runs it lifts the lever up, and thus causes the disk to turn by forcing the two clutches together. There is nothing complicated about it, and by its adoption the presses run noiselessly. Their new fountain is shown in cut No. 3. It has a single stud roller that is ground to a nice fit in



NO. 3.—CLEVELAND-GORDON PRESS COMPANY'S FOUNTAIN.

the bed of the fountain. The roller is turned by a lever and pawl operated by the roller frame, as the rollers go down over the form. It is adjusted by two screws on either end of the fountain, that raise and lower the roller, as a greater or less flow of ink is desired. The adjustment of the roller and bed is so carefully made that when resting together the fountain is filled with water, and yet does not leak. Surely the printers should be well satisfied with such finely equipped presses and fountains.

We have received copy of the September *Canadian Electrical News and Steam Engineers' Journal*, which has a showy appearance with the cover in blue, red and a yellow tint. The illustrations, which include many half-tone engravings, are numerous and interesting, marred, however, by the presswork in some instances. The advertising pages run to the fault of heavy display in too many cases, confusing the eye—but are otherwise well and clearly presented. The journal has a most healthy and prosperous appearance. C. H. Mortimer, publisher, Toronto and Montreal, \$1.00 per year.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE *News* is expected to occupy its new building about October 10.

WE note the return of A. B. Adair, foreman of the *News*, and A. C. Walter, of the *Tribune*, from a term of vacation.

THE sympathies of the craft are with Mr. William Bowne, of the *Tribune*, in the loss of his infant child by death during September.

IT is reported that the typesetting machines on the *Inter Ocean* have not been doing much thus far. Several experts have been brought from Louisville to operate them.

GEORGE WILLIAMS and Louis Kelber, of the *Tribune*, and Charles Stiles, of the *Herald*, are convalescent. Mr. Stiles' illness had taken a serious turn at one time.

THE new *Herald* office will have a lunch-room. The contract for providing lunch has not yet been let, but several bids have been received, and will be acted upon in the near future.

IT is reported that the *Commonwealth* magazine of Denver will be removed to this city in the near future, the recent visit of M. A. Kaufman, its proprietor, being to perfect arrangements for that purpose.

WILLIAM C. HOLLISTER & BROTHER, the printers, of 154 Monroe street, have just put in a 39 by 54 Miehle press, which is the largest machine of this make that has yet been set up in Chicago.

MR. FRED. HURLBUT, of H. H. Latham's machinery supply house, 304 Dearborn street, has just returned from an extended trip, and reports that the printers throughout the country are pleased with the business outlook and anticipate a good run of trade this fall.

ORGANIZER V. B. WILLIAMS received a peremptory call to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 23. As he had returned from Wheeling, West Virginia, but a short time before, it will be understood how arduous a position he occupies. The difficulty at Pittsburgh has not been explained as yet.

MR. J. M. IVES, formerly in business at 293 Dearborn street, is now connected with the firm of Montague & Fuller. Mr. Ives has wide experience in the wants of the trade in the line of binders' machinery, and will very materially aid in extending the already large business of the house he is now with.

IN the biography of the foremen that appeared in the September issue of THE INLAND PRINTER the statement was made that Herbert Preston, foreman of the *Times*, became a member of No. 16 in 1888. This does Mr. Preston an injustice, as he was a member of the union at least four years before that date—that is, 1885.

M. H. PAULY, employed in the composing room of THE INLAND PRINTER, joined the ranks of the benedicts on September 9, 1891, on that day being married to Miss Mary A. Gallagher at the west side Jesuit church by Rev. Father Condon. William Mayer, of the *Tribune*, and Miss Lena Geng, also joined their fortunes the following week. Congratulations.

A MATCH game of baseball for \$50 between the *Herald* and *Times* September 16 resulted in the victory of the former. The score was 23 to 13. The evening *News* nine won two out of three games with the morning *News* nine the same week. The *Tribune* are the champions of the newspaper league, however, having won the most games and consequently the pennant.

SLASON THOMPSON & CO. have sold all their right, title and interest in and to *America*, the weekly publication, to the Graphic Publishing Company. The new proprietors of the paper think seriously of merging it into the *Graphic*, thus strengthening greatly both publications. What the consideration was is not at present known. By the purchase the Graphic Company acquires a valuable property.

THE Foster-Hynes Company, the new designing and engraving firm, who have recently opened an office in the Commerce building, 14 Pacific avenue, seems to have struck a popular chord, judging

from the amount of work they now have in hand. Mr. F. C. Foster, the head of the concern, the originator of the "art fake" craze, that has had such a run the past few years, is too well known to the printers of the world to need an introduction. Mr. R. M. Hynes, the artist of the company, has attained considerable reputation for his original and artistic designs. The new firm deserves success, and will, no doubt, achieve it.

THERE is no danger of any of Chicago's big printing offices collapsing as the Park place building in New York did, resulting in the loss of many lives. Since that time Building Inspector Agnew has been making a thorough investigation of all the printing offices in the city, a work which he has nearly completed. All the buildings were found in a perfectly strong and safe condition, and only a few minor alterations will be made. "I had no reason to expect any other result," said Commissioner O'Neil, "but the heavy machinery used in printing offices will cause a great strain on any building not strongly constructed, and I thought it best to be on the safe side."

CHICAGO is to have a new evening paper. Incorporation papers were issued at Springfield September 19 to Robert Lindholm, Max Polachek and Lawrence P. Boyle. They are backing the new venture. The paper will be called the *Press*. Stanley Waterloo has been named managing editor and L. Waterman will have charge of the business department. The first issue will appear October 1. Union printers will be employed, it is said, with Mr. Will J. Creevy as foreman of the composing room. The paper will be independent in politics, but will be the especial representative of the Personal Rights League, an organization of citizens which has for its purpose the propagation of liberal ideas in government as well as of religion.

A FIRE, on the morning of September 18, broke out in the rear of the building at 175 Monroe street, occupied by Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict on the first floor, by the Jameson-Morse Printing Company on the second floor, on the third floor by the Jefferson Printing Company, and on the fourth, fifth and sixth floors by Blomgren Bros. & Co., electrotypers and engravers. The loss is estimated at between \$75,000 and \$100,000. The building is owned by W. J. Jefferson, of the Jefferson Printing Company. It was valued at \$50,000, and the damage to it is estimated at between \$10,000 and \$12,000. Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict have secured temporary quarters at 186 Monroe street, and are in full operation. The other firms will be equipped for business in a short time.

THE celebration of Labor Day, in Chicago, was an undoubted success, some 35,000 men marching. Typographical Union No. 16 made a particularly creditable display, there being considerable emulation among the various chapels as a result of the following communication received from the Hon. J. J. Kern, city attorney:

In anticipation of the exercises to be had on Labor Day by the different organizations of the city, I have in mind the presentation of a banner emblematic of the fraternal relationship existing between the members of the various chapels of the union. Having been one of the organizers of the stereotypers' union, which is an allied member of the typographical union, I take great pleasure in presenting this banner as a token of my esteem, and I ask that your committee hand it to the chapel making the finest display on that day in the procession. I hope it will always remind them of the necessity of maintaining a sentiment of good fellowship and coöperation, which should exist between those engaged in any industry.

The awarding judges selected were Col. W. P. Rend, Judge Barnum and John M. Smyth, who reviewed the parade from the Lake street balcony of the Tremont House. The *Tribune* chapel won the trophy, which was presented by Mr. Kern, September 16, in a neat speech.

A PROJECT for the erection of a building to be devoted to the uses of local trade papers will be carried out by Richard S. Gunning. He has leased fifty feet, west front, on Third avenue, 200 feet north of Harrison street. This land is owned by William M. Patterson, and is leased for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of \$4,000 for the first five years and \$4,500 for the remainder of the term. A New York man, who is interested with Mr. Gunning, is negotiating for the lease of 23½ feet adjoining. On this site,

73½ by 101½ feet, it is proposed to erect a building devoted to printing and publishing interests. The building will be ten stories and basement, of pressed brick, thoroughly fireproof. The main floor will be about two feet below the line of the sidewalk and will be for heavy printing presses. The three upper floors will have small presses and the other floors will be divided off for offices according to the requirements of each firm. This office space will be sold to each firm by the square foot for a ninety-nine years' term, each concern paying for the same proportionately as the building progresses. When the building is completed each firm will get a ninety-nine years' lease of the space they take fully paid up for ninety-nine years.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

A PAPER-BOX factory was recently started in Lansing, Michigan, Lentz & Distin being the proprietors.

THE Judd Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, is pushing the work on its new building and expects to occupy it November 1.

GEORGE D. KING, Oswego, New York, has secured two patents, one on a machine for forming hollow ware from pulp and one on a pulp molding machine.

A. W. EATON, treasurer of the Hurlbut Paper Company at South Lee, Massachusetts, has purchased a building site on South street, Pittsfield, and will erect a residence thereon.

JOHN FORSYTHE, formerly employed by the Whiting Paper Company, but more recently superintendent of the Agawam Paper Company's mill at Mittineague, Massachusetts, has accepted a similar position with the Shattuck & Babcock Company at De Pere, Wisconsin.

THE Hurlbut Paper Manufacturing Company, South Lee, Massachusetts, is experimenting with photograph paper. This paper has never been successfully made in this country. The experiments are said to cost about \$1,000 each. Photograph paper is now made in Sweden and Scotland.

THE Whiting Paper Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reports a satisfactory business. Its sales of fine linens and ledgers have increased largely over last year. This company has issued a new sample book of textile bond papers. The book is very neatly gotten up and the title is handsomely printed in embossed and bronzed lettering.

THE contract has been awarded for the Parsons Paper Company's new stock house to be erected at Holyoke, Massachusetts. The building will be 40 by 60 feet, four stories high, and the present stock house will have three stories added to it. The machine room will also have a new roof put on, and several new screens and some new dryers will also be put in.

E. & S. MAY PAPER COMPANY, of Lee, Massachusetts, has been improving its mill property this season. A new machine has been put in, and improvements generally made about the mill. The May Paper Company was fortunate in securing the service of Frank Hollister as superintendent, who has greatly increased the product of the mill and improved upon the quality of its papers.

THE James M. Willcox Paper Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has a handsome cane made by the Delaware Hard Fiber Company, of Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. Willcox had it finished by a cane maker. It has a buckthorn handle and is beautifully polished. It is difficult to make the lay observer believe that it is made of paper. Everybody who sees it and discovers its composition wants it.

COGHLAN'S Holyoke (Mass.) Steam Boiler and Iron Works are very busy, especially on rotary and steam boilers and penstocks for paper mills. Since the death of Mr. Coghlan last spring the business has been carried on and will be continued by the estate, under the management of T. H. Sears, who has been with the establishment for twenty-one years, and the manager of late years. Customers are cared for in all respects as formerly.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

PORTLAND, Oregon, has a new weekly dramatic paper called the *Review*.

MR. WEB WILDER has sold his Brown county (Kan.) *World* to Ewing Herbert.

THE offices of the Portland (Ore.) *Sunday Mercury* have been refitted and enlarged.

THE Niles (Mich.) *Democrat* has been purchased by W. F. Ross, who has changed the name to the *Niles Recorder*.

THE *Evening Capital*, published in the ancient city of Annapolis, issues a weekly now in addition to its regular daily issue.

THE *Argus-News*, Crawfordsville, Indiana, has changed hands. S. M. Coffman, a former proprietor, but more recently of Joplin, Missouri, is the purchaser.

H. M. TRUSSELL, publisher of the Big Rapids (Mich.) *Current* for the past eight years, has retired, and is succeeded by F. M. Vawter from Indiana.

AMONG the new weeklies the *Period*, of Atlanta, Georgia, claims attention by its bright and spicy literary style. The numerous half-tone engravings are full of character.

THE *Manufacturers' Record*, Baltimore, Maryland, has established a branch office in London, England, having recently sent over a member of its staff for that purpose.

THE first number of the Hagerstown (Md.) *Gazette*, a new democratic morning paper, appeared a couple of weeks ago, the publishers and proprietors being Messrs. P. A. Witmer and F. J. Halm.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* became a 3-cent paper about the first of the year, and it is reported now that the reduction in price has proved so advantageous that a further reduction to two cents is being seriously considered.

IT is announced that Col. W. F. Switzler, of the Columbia (Mo.) *Statesman*, is soon to be married to a rich widow in Washington, California. Switzler understands the importance of his proposed step, as he is 77 years of age.

THE publishers of *Puck*, the well-known comic paper, have been granted space 50 by 100 feet, for a building on the Exposition grounds, in which to show fully every detail of the process of editing and publishing a humorous paper.

THE souvenir edition of the Bement *Register*, published by Messrs. Curry & Burks, at Bement, Illinois, contains a brief sketch of the early history of Illinois and Piatt county in particular, and is well and clearly printed in magazine form.

COL. CHARLES E. SEARS, who was the founder of the *Post*, of Louisville, Kentucky, but who has been running the *Big Stone Post*, at Big Stone Gap, Virginia, for several years, is back to his first love, he having secured a controlling interest in the paper.

THE Mishawaka *Democrat* is a new candidate for popular approval of Mishawaka (Ind.) citizens. Its initial appearance was in July, and it already has a generous subscription list. William P. O'Neill, formerly of South Bend, is the editor and publisher.

EDITOR E. L. TWOMBLY, of South Berwick, Maine, has sold his paper, the *South Berwick Life*, and printing office to Mr. George F. Plaisted, of York, and contemplates making a tour around the world, after which he will resume journalistic work in a western city.

R. COUPLAND HARDING'S valuable little monthly *Typo*, devoted to the interests of printing, bookselling, stationery and kindred trades, and the only paper of its class published in New Zealand, increases in interest with each issue. Its able criticism of new type faces is a marked feature.

THE annual premium number of the *Youth's Companion*, to be issued October 29, will have an edition of 625,000 copies; the Thanksgiving number, 525,000; the Christmas holiday number, 550,000, and the New Year's number, 575,000. The publishers

expect that the regular weekly circulation will exceed half a million copies during 1892. For the premium edition, 150 tons of paper will be required, and when ready for mailing there will be fifty wagon-loads of sixty sacks each, every sack weighing 100 pounds.

W. D. PRATT, as publisher of the Logansport (Ind.) *Journal*, has been succeeded by the Logansport Journal Company. The officers are A. R. Shroyer, president; A. Hardy, vice-president; S. B. Boyer, treasurer; W. R. Small, secretary. Mr. Small is also business manager, and W. S. Wright, managing editor.

THE New York *Herald*, which has had the name of James Gordon Bennett "standing solitary and alone" on the first column of the editorial page since the first number of the paper was issued, has made a departure in this regard. The names of the business manager, night editor and city editor now appear. The men of Gotham want to know if this is generosity or independence on the part of Mr. Bennett.

ESTHETIC BOSTON.

On Cambridge street, near Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts, a sign is placed reading as follows:

PLEASE NOT TO WALK
ON THE PLANTED GROUND.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, issued during the past month, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

- M. Jacobs, New York, N. Y., automatic feed attachment for presses.
- J. W. Eggleston, Minneapolis, Minn., printer's gauge-pin.
- R. Clarke, Galveston, Tex., imposition furniture for printers' use.
- H. Lee, New York, N. Y., plate-printing machine.
- E. P. Mowers, St. Paul, Minn., printer's quoin.
- J. Mullaly and L. L. Bullock, New York, N. Y., printing plate.
- B. W. Gillis, Washington, D. C., assignor of one-half to M. C. Foss, Newport, N. H., printer's take-marker or galley attachment.
- H. G. Bender, assignor of one-half to J. Grether, Akron, Ohio, printing machine (reissue).
- J. L. Cox, assignor to Duplex Printing Press Company, Battle Creek, Mich., printing press.
- S. G. Goss, assignor to Goss Printing Press Company, Chicago, Ill., delivery apparatus for printing presses.
- W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J., stopping and reversing mechanism for printing presses.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: W. L. Smith, of the Wilton-Smith Company, printers, Detroit, Mich.; Bion Wilson, secretary Lakeside Press, Portland, Me.; H. F. Dorwin, business manager *State Journal*, Springfield, Ill.; John B. Berkeley, with Reflector Printing Company, Norwalk, Ohio; G. H. Gardner, local editor *Republican*, Unionville, Mo.; George W. Mason, *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, Pa.; James T. Roney, manager Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, Bloomington, Ill.; J. P. Carson, president Detroit Photo-Tint and Engraving Company, Detroit, Mich.; Alfred L. Massina, of A. H. Massina & Co., publishers, Melbourne, Australia; Frank W. Bailey, publisher and proprietor *Bulletin*, Chillicothe, Ill.; James Kinloch, mayor, Chillicothe, Ill.; Louis Theyson, of Frederick H. Levey & Co., New York; H. L. Bullen, manager eastern branch Hamilton Manufacturing Company, New York.

AUTHOR'S NOTES.

THE Lawrence (Kan.) *Gazette*, a weekly publication, issues a full-fledged novel with each edition.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER's personal memoirs of her husband, under the title of "Mr. Beecher as I Knew Him," begin in the October issue of the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

THE September issue of the *Century* magazine contained an excellent article on "Country Newspapers" from the pen of Mr. Ed. Howe, editor of the Atchison (Kan.) *Daily Globe*. Mr. Howe is gaining deserved celebrity as an author and publisher. In addition to his crisp little daily, he issues a publication entitled "*Howe's Quarterly*," and is making good headway with it.

A ST. PETERSBURG journal recently had translated and published a novel by Karamsen without the author's consent and without indemnifying him in any way. Karamsen took offense at such proceedings and sued the journal for 2,000 roubles damages, and the tribunal which tried the case gave the decision that a translation is an original work and requires neither the permission of the author nor any indemnity whatsoever.

RUDYARD KIPLING's new novel, written in collaboration with Wolcott Balestier for the *Century*, is entitled "The Naulahka; a Tale of West and East." It is a story of America and India. The principal characters live in a "booming" Colorado town, where the story opens, but the scene quickly shifts to the court of an Indian maharajah, whither the hero and the heroine journey to meet with most varied experiences. The story will begin in the November *Century*.

RUDOLPH CRONAU, the eminent author and scientist of Leipzig, Germany, has tendered to the World's Exposition his extensive collection of paintings, sketches and photographs, representing scenes in the life of Columbus, and places visited by Columbus during his voyages to the new world. Dr. Cronau has spent a great part of his life in the study of early American history, and has published a work on the subject, based entirely upon his personal investigations.

TRADE NOTES.

CRANSTON PRINTING PRESS COMPANY have removed their Boston office from 54 Oliver street to 109 Purchase street.

REED & DE MARIA, printers, 58 Griswold street, Detroit, Michigan, have dissolved partnership, C. H. De Maria succeeding to the business.

ROBERT O. BOYD, the ink hustler, is now at 4 Jacobson Block, Denver, and would be glad to see or hear from his friends wanting ink or rollers.

E. A. SWOPE, Portland, Oregon, has sold his job office to Mr. Beach, who was formerly proprietor of the *Lakeview Examiner*, of Lakeview, Oregon.

G. A. GOODALL, printer, of Campello, a suburb of Brockton, Massachusetts, has made an assignment to John Carter & Co., paper dealers, for the benefit of his creditors.

W. M. LINN, of the Wapakoneta (Ohio) *Times*, has sold a half-interest in the printing office to H. C. Settlage, and the business will be conducted under the firm name of the Times Printing Company.

JAMES ENNIS & Co. have resumed the printing business at 13 MacNab street north, Hamilton, Ontario. Mr. Ennis has had large experience in his trade in Hamilton, being formerly of Ennis & Cook, and with the fully equipped office now secured will, no doubt, meet with great success.

LOUIS THEYSON, outside man for Fred'k H. Levey & Co. ink makers, New York, who recently called on THE INLAND PRINTER, reports trade in his line in a flourishing condition, and goods of his firm in great demand. If the ink business is in this state then printing must be "picking up."

H. C. HANSEN, 24 and 26 Hawley street, Boston, Massachusetts, has secured a patent on an attachment for a typesetting machine,

which overcomes the trouble always experienced by founders arising from the cooling of the metal while passing from the melting pot to the mold. It is easily applied to any machine, and Mr. Hansen claims to have greatly improved the product of his own foundry by its use.

THE Correspondent Show Printing House, of Piqua, Ohio, has received many compliments on the manner in which the 1891 catalogue of the Favorite Stove & Range Company was printed. Mr. Hemsteger, proprietor of the Correspondent company, makes it a point to turn out none but perfect work.

THE stock of the Denver Printers' Roller Company has been sold to Charles N. Knowles, and the agency of the Queen City Printing Ink Company has been transferred to that gentleman. The offices of both companies are now at Mr. Knowles' store, 1543 Blake street, Denver, and W. J. Kalus is superintendent of the roller and ink business.

THE Wilton-Smith Company, printers, which has been located for several years on Woodward avenue, Detroit, has secured larger and more commodious quarters at 11 Atwater street, west, and now has one of the best equipped offices in the city. E. D. Jones is president, W. L. Smith vice-president and manager, and H. L. Wilton secretary-treasurer.

H. P. HALLOCK & Co. succeed H. P. Hallock at Omaha, Nebraska, as dealers in printing machinery and printers' supplies, and have removed to 1013 Howard street, where they carry a full line of type, inks, presses, cutters, etc. The firm has taken the name of Atlantic-Pacific Typefoundry, and keep in stock the type of Palmer & Rey, of San Francisco, and all the patented faces of the Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis.

"DOUBLES" very often bob up when we least expect them. THE INLAND PRINTER has had word from Mr. R. M. Scranton, of J. A. Scranton & Son, proprietors of the *Republican* of Scranton, Pennsylvania, that he has not opened a job office in Alliance, Ohio, as we informed our readers under "Trade Notes" in the August number. This may be true, but R. M. Scranton has opened a job office in Alliance, Ohio, just the same.

R. E. HICKS, editor and manager of the *Kansas City Grocer*, asks us to correct a paragraph in the September issue of this journal in which the statement is made that the publication, with which he is connected, is the property of the Gregory Grocery Company, and that it is issued by the publishing house of S. F. Woody. This is incorrect. The *Kansas City Grocer* is the property of the Grocer Publishing Company, R. E. Hicks and G. B. Newcomb comprising the company. Our correspondent, who furnished the item, has made an error which we take pleasure in amending.

THE Tradesman Company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in a neat circular exhibits a clipping taken from a recent issue of the *British Printer*, reading as follows: "A steel-plate business card from the Tradesman Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan, U. S. A., is a capital specimen of the class of work they turn out—the design effective, the lettering elegant, the lining clear and sharp and the printing admirable." This is "nuts" to the Tradesman Company, as our British friends would say, and they comment on it thus: "The 'joke' is that the work is by our photo-tint process, while steel-plate produces the finest and most expensive stationery, but costing several times what our work does. If this method is so deceptive in appearance to a journal claiming to be the leading publication in its line in Great Britain, Michigan cannot be so far behind the times, even if she is 'out West somewhere.'"

WHAT is said to be the largest order for type ever given by the government printing office, and, in fact, the largest ever given to any typefoundry, was recently executed by George Bruce's Son & Co., of No. 13 Chambers street, proprietors of Bruce's New York Typefoundry. The contract for the type was signed on March 30 last, and called for 50,000 pounds of nonpareil, 43,000 of brevier, 69,000 of long primer, 16,000 of english and 3,300 of pica, making a total of 181,300 pounds of type. The contract specified

that the delivery was to be on or before September 1. The order was executed to the satisfaction of the public printer on August 29, three days ahead of time, the officials expressing themselves as pleased at the promptness of the delivery.

CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR., manufacturer of photo-engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, typefounding and printers' supplies and machinery, 303-305 North Third street, St. Louis, Missouri, makes the following announcement: "We take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that a decision has been rendered in the United States Court in the engraving plate case pending against us for several years. The judge has declared the broad claims of the patent to be invalid, and in consequence we can now supply our plates with a guarantee that we infringe on no patents."

OUR New Zealand correspondent in a recent letter says: "There is an inquiry among process engravers and photo-lithographers in New Zealand for 'screens' for their particular work, and I have been requested, as the correspondent of THE INLAND PRINTER, to devote a paragraph on the subject in my letter. I would draw the attention of dealers in process goods to New Zealand as a field for their wares, and point out two ways of getting at us—(1) either by advertisement in THE INLAND PRINTER; or (2) by circular. As a start, I am sure the New Zealand government would buy screens of the following sizes: 8½ by 6½ inches, 8 by 10 inches, 12 by 10 inches and 16 by 16 inches. The address I would suggest to dealers is, 'The Government Photo-Lithographer, Wellington, New Zealand.'"

TYPOTHETÆ NOTES.

THE employers of Melbourne, Australia, have formed themselves into a society known as the "Printers' Overseers and Managers Association," at whose meetings papers dealing with interesting trade matters are discussed.

It has been customary on the Australian continent for trades to publish the names of non-unionists in their circulars in black type, drawing the attention of those interested thereto. A test case was brought before the High Court during last August, and the judge gave his decision that even though the circulars were privately circulated, yet the publishing of blacklists was a punishable offense. This particularly and conspicuously affects the *Australian Typographical Journal*.

THE San Francisco Typothetæ held a meeting August 5 and adopted a new scale of prices for brief and transcript work. Heretofore the prices for such printing have been sadly cut up, and the establishment of a uniform rate is a good move. The prices per page are as follows:

Pica, leaded, 25 to 30 copies, less than 200 pp. and over 16 pp.	.90
Pica, solid, 25 to 30 copies, less than 200 pp. and over 16 pp.	.95
Small pica, leaded, 25 to 30 copies, less than 200 pp. and over 16 pp.	1.10
Small pica, solid, 25 to 30 copies, less than 200 pp. and over 16 pp.	1.15
Extras, 25 copies	1.10
Less than 16 pp., pica	1.00
Less than 16 pp., small pica	1.20
Over 200 pp., pica	.80
Over 200 pp., small pica	1.00

Cover to be counted as two pages.

THE St. Louis Typothetæ, at its last monthly meeting, September 11, had under discussion the practice now, and for some time past, prevalent on the part of dealers in printing materials, machinery, paper, etc., of selling goods to parties secured by lien on their plant, and withholding the same from the public records. This was believed to be a reprehensible practice; and as expressing its condemnation the typothetæ unanimously adopted the following resolution, and directed that a copy thereof be sent to the local typothetæ throughout the country, and to dealers in printers' supplies generally:

Resolved, That the St. Louis Typothetæ condemns as repugnant to sound business principles the taking of liens upon property and withholding the same from record; and to make more effective our sense of the injury which such practices are calculated to work, we consider that our members would be justified in withdrawing patronage from all parties guilty of the evil complained of.

THE INLAND PRINTER



EVANGELINE.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, from etching print, by the F. A. RINGLER COMPANY,
26 and 28 Park Place, New York. (See the other side of this sheet.)

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION

TO our SPECIMEN BOOK of Fine Illustrations, Head and Tail Pieces, Initials, etc., with a view of supplying the demand for pictures at a very reasonable cost. These Engravings can be adapted to Illustrating Magazines, Periodicals, Books, Almanacs, Newspapers, etc. The size of the book is 11x14 inches, 104 pages, and we shall be pleased to sell you a copy, price \$2.00, which amount we credit on first order for cuts. Address all communications to

F. A. RINGLER CO.,

Manufacturers of PLATES for all Printing Purposes.

21 & 23 BARCLAY STREET,
26 & 28 PARK PLACE,
NEW YORK.

(See Plate on other side.)

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

BOSTON newspaper compositors are in a ferment over the arrival in that city of almost all the members of the striking staff of the New York *Recorder's* composing room, who struck without consulting the executive, and as a consequence had their frames filled with other union men.

WILLIAM B. ECKERT submitted his application for admission to the Childs-Drexel Printers' Home recently to the Philadelphia Union. He is seventy-three years old, is one of the charter members of No. 2, and has been its president fifteen consecutive terms. His application, which the union indorsed, is said to be the first made for admission to the Home.

NEW YORK reporters are talking about a union, with the object of insuring equal pay and permanent employment. There is a drawback, however—those with the biggest incomes don't want to go into it, and without them it cannot succeed. The *Sun* is the only New York paper that pays its reporters salaries. They begin on \$15 a week and work up. In Boston salaries are the rule except on the *Herald*.

AN interesting war of words has been in progress the last three months in all the French typographical journals over the question as to which is the proper part of a book to place the table of contents, the beginning or the end. Each side of this question has its exponents, and the arguments on both sides are numerous and apparently logical. Authors and prominent literary men have taken a hand in the controversy, and there is no telling how it will finally be decided.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the retirement of W. V. McKean, for a quarter of a century the editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. Mr. McKean, it appears, has given up editorial drudgery on his own volition. He is to have hereafter a snug berth upon Mr. Childs' pay-roll, with the privilege of doing just as little work as he chooses. Mr. Childs has concluded to be hereafter known as the editor-in-chief of the *Ledger*, a function which has really been his since the newspaper passed under his control.

THE *American Art Printer* for August, the first number of the fifth volume, contained as a supplement a reproduction from a photograph of the celebrated painting by Felix Ehrlich entitled "The Prayer." Messrs. Bartholomew & Peckham are to be congratulated on their etching, indeed the printing and etching do justice to the beauty of the subject. The presswork is below standard, otherwise, in many of the pages. Is it possible that Brother Kelly is so busy throwing stones that he has fallen over himself?

THE permanent departments of the government printing offices of Australia are weak spots in the printerian organism of unionism, owing to the feeling that protection is not needed. This feeling has a damaging effect upon the casual workers in these offices, so that a recent event in the government office has been an interesting topic of conversation with those outside the pale of state. The *Hansard* staff formed themselves into a companionship and drew up a set of chapel rules, one of which made it imperative that any one working on *Hansard* should be a member of the typographical society. The rules were submitted to the acting government printer, Mr. Chapman, and the particular society rule was not only conceded, but the whole rules were passed.

THE whole trend of public sentiment is in the direction of an enlargement of the rights and privileges of labor. Organization has been the agency of its emancipation. So long as men could only act as individuals they were absolutely within the power of corporations and the employing class. Now, through the equalization of power, neither can call the other master. In organization labor has found its shield and buckler. Agitation has enlarged its influence and bettered its condition. Legislation has remedied its grievances. The chasm between the two great forces, which are natural allies, is gradually narrowing. Capital shows a freer disposition to make due concessions, and labor, by urging its claims with temperance and moderation, is marching from victory to

victory. Chicago, which has witnessed the fiercest industrial contests between capital and labor in this country, exhibits today, in the very crisis of its greatest undertaking, the construction of the World's Fair, more pacific and harmonious relations between the two vital forces than at any former period of its history. Arbitration, mutual concession, peaceful discussion have superseded the violent methods of the strike and the lockout. Public sentiment rejoices in this marvelous progress, as enhancing the prosperity and contentment of the masses and the welfare of the state.—*Chicago Graphic*.

In connection with the Piedmont Exposition at Atlanta, Georgia, October 19 to November 7, 1891, a printer's contest is announced for the printers of Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, North and South Carolina and Georgia. Prizes to the value of about \$600 will be awarded, and among them volume VIII of THE INLAND PRINTER, contributed by the Inland Printer Company, will not be the least. Railroad fare has been arranged for at one cent a mile. The committee of arrangements is constituted as follows: George W. Wilson, foreman Constitution Job Office; M. T. LaHatte, foreman Atlanta *Journal*; Joseph D. Deihl, Atlanta Label Works; Charles P. Bedingfield, Atlanta *Journal*; G. W. Morgan, Atlanta *Herald*; John A. Gorman, Atlanta *Constitution*; M. M. Hill, foreman Sisson's Job Office; L. H. Ellett, Franklin Publishing House. The idea is an admirable one.

OBITUARY.

BERT J. BAILIE, an old subscriber of THE INLAND PRINTER, died at Sarnia, Ontario, recently.

THE death of Joseph O. Abdell, a member of Norfolk Typographical Union, No. 32, is announced.

DANIEL A. APPLETON died at Buffalo, New York, on August 21, aged twenty-seven years, of typhoid fever. He had been there but six weeks, depositing a Baltimore card. His remains were sent to his home at Akron, Erie county, New York, for interment.

In the death of Theodore F. Bristol, who for the past ten years has been the city editor of the *Post*, of Louisville, Kentucky, journalism has lost one of its brightest and most conscientious members. Mr. Bristol was one of the few men who have occupied similar positions that numbered his friends by the extent of his acquaintances.

J. M. JACOBS, the editor and proprietor of the *Western Jeweler*, died at his home at 163 Thirty-fourth street, Chicago, Ill., September 18, after a brief illness. He was 28 years of age and one of the most successful of the young trade journalists of this city. He married a Miss Isaacs five months ago, and while upon his wedding trip was called home by the death of his father.

ON August 29, Cornelius F. Larkin died at his home in Elgin, Illinois, of catarrhal consumption. He was formerly employed in the Chicago Newspaper Union office, and No. 16 has lost a good printer and an honorable man. He had been ailing for several years, and had been confined to his bed since June 1. He was popular, and his many friends in and out of printerdom will learn of his demise with much regret. He was born at Rutland, Vermont, January 24, 1849.

A FEELING tribute to the memory of Morris Davis, a member of Typographical Union, No. 21, is given in the *Pacific Union Printer* for September. Mr. Davis died at Reno, Nevada, on August 28, aged thirty-two. We quote from our contemporary: "He was a member of Amity Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias, having been initiated only a few months ago. He was noted for his steady habits and attention to daily duties, bearing himself always with easy content and greeting all with a friendly smile. His was a genial nature, overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and the sympathy of the community goes out to his sorrowing parents in their grief. He leaves a father and mother, a sister and two brothers, who will mourn while they miss a dutiful son and loving brother. On account of the diphtheria, of which Mr. Davis died, it was deemed expedient to have the interment of the most private character, and he was buried in the Jewish cemetery at Reno

without any ostentatious display. Poor Morris! He has finished his task in this life and solved the unseen beyond. Peace to his ashes."

At a meeting of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, held August 16, 1891, the following resolutions were adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, By a decree of fate the hand of death has suddenly removed from our midst Louis H. Jullien, an esteemed and zealous member of this union;

Resolved, That in his death this union has lost one of its most useful and respected members, one who has endeared himself to us by his energy and fidelity to the duties assigned him, and who, during his years of service, always proved himself to be an earnest advocate and friend of the principles of unionism.

Resolved, That his stanch and earnest advocacy of whatever he believed to be right, his high social qualities, his steadfast adherence to friends, made his influence for good to be widely felt in our organization, and to those who knew him best his death gives cause for great sorrow.

Resolved, That to his family and relatives, in the visitation of the relentless scythe of death, which no human hand can stay, cutting him down in the flower of manhood and zenith of mental vigor, this union tenders its sympathy in their hour of bereavement in the loss of a husband and father.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the union, a copy sent to the *Typographical Journal* and *Union Printer*, and an engrossed copy sent to the family of the deceased.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Art in Advertising says: "There is a millionaire in Detroit who manufactures imitation proprietary medicines, even to the fac simile labels. He has grown rich on the product of other men's brains."

Mr. JAMES P. BURBANK, in charge of the electrotype and catalogue printing departments of Golding & Co., Boston, Massachusetts, was married on September 3 at Cotuit, Massachusetts, to Miss Annie Louise Fish.

THE talantograph, a new invention in telegraphy, promised by Professor Elisha Gray, undertakes a wonderful revolution in telegraphy. It reproduces a wired message at the receiving point in perfect fac simile as to handwriting, including erasures, interlineations, etc., with any other eccentricities usual in a manuscibing age. Matter is transmitted at the writer's ordinary speed, while, as promised, the receiving instrument, if preferred, can be made to enlarge or diminish the proportions of what is being sent, whether it be handwriting, diagrams or drawings. Professor Gray has the reputation of a non-boaster, and points out that the electric age is only in a juvenile stage as yet. Mr. Edison and he should join forces.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of journalists from all parts of New Zealand was held in Wellington early in August, at the invitation of the sub-editor of the *Dunedin Star* (Mr. M. Cohen), to consider a proposal, emanating from the South, for the formation of an institute of journalists for New Zealand somewhat on the lines of the English and Victorian Institutes. Mr. Rous Marten was in the chair, and among those present were the Hon. W. P. Reeves (speaker of the House and proprietor *Ashburton Mail*), Mr. W. J. Steward (*Lyttelton Times*), and Mr. Carncross (*Luapeka paper*), M. H. R.'s. A resolution was passed affirming the desirableness of forming an institute, and a provisional committee was appointed to prepare a draft constitution.

AMONG numerous instances of George W. Childs' generosity to his employés, John A. Cockerill, in the *Chicago Herald* of September 20, gives the following: "Mr. Childs told me of a compositor who worked on the *Ledger* and who was said to be dying of consumption twenty years ago. 'His physician came to me,' he said, 'and insisted that the man must be sent away. I gave orders that he was to be relieved of all work, but that his weekly wages were to be paid so long as he was able to sign the pay-roll. That's twenty years ago, and the poor fellow was here and signed the roll last Saturday. He has not done a particle of work from that day to this, but I know that he is alive, though a confirmed invalid.' When the old negro janitor of the *Ledger* Building died a few years ago, he left a widow who was much

distressed at the sad outlook. 'When she came to see me,' said Mr. Childs, 'to tell me that she had no means, I stepped to the safe, took out a life insurance policy on her husband, which I had been carrying for ten years, handed it to her, and then gave her all the towel washing for the *Ledger* Building. You may well imagine that she went away in improved spirits.' Mr. Childs says that he has only been deceived a few times by men who have enjoyed his confidence and bounty, but that the pleasure which he has derived from the good done the truly appreciative and grateful ones has counterbalanced them a thousand-fold. Mr. Childs' bounty to his workmen, his fatherly care for his editors and reporters, his generous contributions to every good cause, and, above all, his private charities, make him the one American newspaper owner whom I delight to honor."

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

THE next business meeting of the California Press Association will be held in San Francisco on October 5. An excursion to Shasta Mineral Springs over the Oregon railroad will follow. The sleeping car accommodations and transportation for members and their wives will be supplied free. A fine programme has been arranged for the occasion. This meeting will probably be the most enjoyable of any yet held by the association.

THE Oregon Press Association held its fifth annual session in the city of Astoria, on August 28, 29 and 30. The officers elected are as follows: A. Noltner, president; J. B. Eddy, first vice-president; F. S. Harding, second vice-president; Ira L. Campbell, third vice-president; W. J. Snodgrass, fourth vice-president; Mrs. W. J. Plymale, fifth vice-president; E. C. Pentland, secretary; O. P. Mason, treasurer; A. Lozier, sergeant-at-arms.

We acknowledge the receipt of the "Proceedings of the Wisconsin Press Association, 1891," printed at the office of Secretary F. W. Coon, Edgerton, Wisconsin, the mechanical execution of which is in harmony with its interesting contents. An announcement is enclosed of the annual outing for 1891. The members will meet in Chicago on Monday, October 12, for a trip "through the most historic and interesting portions of the Sunny South."

THE members of the Boston Suburban Press Association visited Nahant on September 24, and were the guests of Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge, at his estate in Eastern Point. The trip down the harbor was made early in the forenoon on the steamer *Fredrick de Bary*, and Mr. Lodge enlivened the party at the Nahant wharf. After wandering about the grounds and rocky shores of the congressman's estate for several hours, a lunch was served in a stone billiard hall at the edge of the cliffs, and then barges were taken for Lynn. Arrived at the city of shoes, a committee of the Lynn Press Club took the editors in charge and showed them about the city in electric cars, supplied through courtesy of the Lynn & Boston Railroad Company. Much interest was taken in the inspection of the office of the *Lynn Daily Item*, which is in a light and roomy building erected since the great fire. The evening was spent at the Point of Pines, where Manager Poevek, of the Hotel Pines, served one of the fish dinners for which the house is renowned, and which is almost worth a trip from Chicago to obtain.

RECIPES.

AQUAFORTIS, applied to the surface of steel, produces a black spot; on iron the metal remains clean. The slightest vein of iron or steel can be readily detected by this method.

HOW TO DESTROY THE EFFECTS OF ACIDS ON CLOTHES.—Dampen as soon as possible, after exposure to the acid, with spirits of ammonia. It will destroy the effect immediately.

HOW TO MAKE WRITING LOOK OLD.—Take one dram of saffron and infuse it into one-half pint of ink. Warm it over a gentle fire, and anything written with it will turn yellow and old looking.

HOW TO CLEAN GLASS.—It often happens that glass vessels become stained or receive an unsightly deposit or crust which is

difficult to remove by rubbing or scouring. The best way to remove such stains is to wash the glasses with a little dilute muriatic acid. This will effectually erase the deposit and brighten the glass.

TO GIVE DARK INKS A BRONZE OR CHANGEABLE HUE.—Dissolve $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds gum shellac in one gallon sixty-five per cent alcohol or cologne spirits for twenty-four hours. Then add 14 ounces aniline red. Let it stand a few hours longer, when it will be ready for use. Add this to good blue, black or other dark ink as needed in quantities to suit, when, if carefully done, they will be found to have a rich bronze or changeable hue.

HOW TO IMPROVE MUCILAGE.—Almost all mucilages become so dry and hard after a time that papers, etc., which have been cemented by them to polished surfaces crack and fall off. To prevent this, dissolve a little brown sugar in the mucilage. This will strengthen the adhering qualities of any mucilage, as will also the addition of a drop or two of glycerine. But care must be taken not to add too much of the latter, as it would prevent the mucilage drying sufficiently.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

SANDERS BROS. COMPANY, New York City. Advertising booklet. The idea is of merit.

E. BURR WILLIAMS, Dunlap, Iowa. Specimens of society printing of a high quality.

B. F. HARB, Anderson, Indiana. Specimens of general work well and tastefully executed.

E. JOHNSON, Kansas City, Missouri. An assortment of general printing neatly and cleanly executed.

THE REPUBLICAN COMPANY, Rushville, Indiana. Specimens of bookwork, neatly composed and cleanly printed.

TRACY, GIBBS & CO., Madison, Wisconsin. Specimens of general job printing in good taste and neatly and cleanly executed.

BIRD F. LEWIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Notehead and business circular which show progressive ideas and an ability to improve.

FINLEY & HAWLEY, Santa Rosa, California. Collection of society work in tints, colors and bronzes, well and acceptably executed.

SANDERS BROTHERS COMPANY, New York City, New York. Calendar and business card in colors and bronzes, of average excellence.

JOHN B. JUDSON, Gloversville, New York. Advertising card embossed in gold bronze, and printed in colors and tints. A fine piece of work.

TERWILLIGER & PECK, New York City. Monthly calendar and advertising blotter combined, the design of which shows considerable originality.

Z. H. DENISON, Marshall, Michigan. Business card and letterhead, the presswork on which is defective, and composition and design mediocre.

S. C. WOODRUFF, *News*, Stromburg, Nebraska. One-sheet Fourth of July poster, chromatic red, blue and green; composition well displayed.

ROBINSON & STEPHENSON, Boston, Massachusetts. Advertising booklet entitled "Papa and the Boy." Well set, clearly printed and decidedly "catchy."

DEMOCRAT PRINTING HOUSE, Caro, Michigan. Concert programme in colors and bronzes. The designs, composition and presswork are of small merit.

JOHN J. DALY, New York City. A large collection of specimens of general work, of merely average quality, and not up to the standard of those submitted in the past.

ED. E. WILSON, foreman *Democrat*, Gallatin, Missouri. Specimens of bill and letter heads, business card, poster work, and copy of paper printed in red and blue ink. All of moderate merit.

The division of colors on the poster is not well balanced, and the use the Keystone border in the business card is put to show a disregard of the value of type.

CARD for the John Thomson Press Company, executed on Colt's Armory Press by Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio. Unique in design and execution unsurpassed.

CLARENCE A. CLARKE & Co., Meredith, New Hampshire. Business cards and circular in tints and colors. Neat and tasteful and admirably rendered in the presswork.

ROSENAU & NEWCOMER, Baltimore, Maryland. Calendar blotter and business card in tints and colors. Of fair design; the joining of the rules is slightly defective.

THE SPARRELL PRINT, Boston, Massachusetts. Book of Specimens for Boston Bureau of Advertising. The designs are effective and the composition and presswork admirably executed.

F. M. DIMOND, Winthrop, Minnesota. Notehead and high-school graduates memorial card. The latter is too florid in design and colors, while the composition and presswork is of good quality.

E. P. RAWLINGS, Memphis, Tennessee. Specimen copy "Head and Hand," organ Le Moyne Institute. The cover design is commonplace, and the execution in all departments below mediocrity.

E. H. FREEMAN, Los Angeles, California. Samples of embossed work in colors, consisting of cards, circulars and envelopes. The designs show strength and grace, and the execution is of high merit.

REPUBLICAN HYDRAULIC PRINT, Peru, Indiana. Premium list of Miami county fair, September 14 to 18, 1891. The cover design is attractive, and the composition and presswork of fair quality.

A. J. SCHWEIZER, St. Paul, Minnesota. Billhead in colors, tints and bronze. Neat, well executed and attractive; the use of the stipple border as a background is meaningless in an artistic way, however.

CHARLES E. ELDRIDGE, with C. W. Douglass, Topeka, Kansas. Specimens of society and commercial printing in plain letterpress, tints, colors and bronzes, tasteful in design and well composed and printed.

DEVEREUX & BURT, Asbury Park, New Jersey. A collection of general work, showing well selected type and a thorough knowledge of how to use it to the best advantage. The presswork is excellent.

CHARLES PERLEY, Franklinville, New York. Business cards in tints, colors and bronzes, and title-page design for catalogue. The work is artistic in conception and execution, creditable to the house producing it.

CARL E. GOODWIN, Moline, Kansas, sample copy of the *Moline Republican* (weekly), which shows that he has the foremanship of a bright and newsy paper. The mechanical department is creditable in all its details.

EDWARD B. CLARK, Greensburg, Virginia. Specimen copy of "Sparks," a journal of social affairs. The make-up and presswork is good, and the brightness of the literary matter renders the title highly appropriate.

RAYNOR & TAYLOR, Detroit, Michigan. Programme Nineteenth Stated Meeting, Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., printed in colors and tints. The designs are catchy, and the composition and presswork are of a high grade.

CHARLES E. MAY, Forest City, Iowa. Bar Calendar of District Court of Winnebago County, Iowa, with samples of billheads in black, and stock certificate in colors. With the resources at command the work is creditable.

GEORGE E. BRYAN, Cincinnati, Ohio. Advertising blotter, circular and business card, the work on which shows that Mr. Bryan has a cultured taste, and carries it out in detail in the various departments of his establishment.

THE STANTON PRINTING COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Souvenir of Cleveland Light Artillery, which shows the resources

of the composing room to be of wide range, and used to moderate advantage. The presswork in general is capable of improvement, particularly on the numerous half-tones. Taken as a whole the work is striking and attractive.

TALCOTT & WELTY, Valparaiso, Indiana. Firm business card in three colors. We would suggest that where rules are pieced, care should be taken to make them join perfectly. Blue and green of the shades used are not harmonious.

KING & CROMBIE, Lincoln, Nebraska. Specimens of plain letterpress and job printing in tints and colors, which show careful and artistic treatment, and that Messrs. King & Crombie use their well-selected plant to the best advantage.

TEACHENOR & BARTBERGER, Kansas City, Missouri. Firm business card, printed and engraved. The design is graceful, and all its features have a cohesion that marks the work of an artist. The tints used give the whole a chaste and elegant effect.

J. R. RANSOM, JR., Cleburne, Texas. Business card and circular, embossed and in colors. The work is clean, and the presswork of fair quality. There is nothing so effective as a good job of embossing, but when defective the result is disastrous.

COMPANY A, 2d Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have covered themselves with glory in the admission card issued for their grand annual reception, in which illiteracy, bad taste and miserable botchwork are about equally divided.

JAMES WILKINSON, with Robert T. Bibb, Dallas, Texas. Advertising blotters and billheads in tints and colors. The designs are graceful and artistic, the selection of colors tasteful and effective, the composition carefully done, while the presswork is of a good quality.

BULLETIN PRINTING COMPANY, Bloomington, Illinois. Business card in colors, a specimen of "amateur work from pressboard block, carved with pocket knife," and with the exception of the crudity which such work necessarily displays, considerable merit appears in the design and execution.

GUIDE PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, Louisville, Kentucky. Sample booklet entitled "Important," advertising the work of this house. The designs are artistic, the colors and bronzes are used with excellent taste, the composition is without a flaw, and the presswork leaves nothing more to be desired.

WM. C. HOLLISTER & BRO., Chicago. Souvenir of Grand Annual Excursion of Shipping Clerks of Chicago. This brochure of forty pages and cover is printed in brown and blue inks, and is a credit to the taste and care of the firm which produced it. The brown and blue colors on the cover, however, do not harmonize with the green ribbon used to bind the book.

JAMES B. NEIBERT, Lake Charles, Louisiana. An assortment of commercial and general printing from the office of *The American*, the composition of which, taken as a whole, is of good quality; the presswork is fair, though a tendency to run the work too light in color is shown. A specially good cover design is submitted, that of a calendar of Lake Charles College for 1891-2.

E. W. STEPHENS sends us nine specimens, consisting of college catalogues, etc., from his establishment, the Herald Printing & Publishing House, Columbia, Missouri. The work is of a high grade in all departments. J. E. McQuilty, the foreman of the establishment, has displayed good taste and judgment in these specimens, the presswork being particularly good. For the most part printed on coated paper and interspersed with fine half-tones, these pamphlets present a chaste and elegant appearance, creditable to all concerned in their production.

MESSRS. RAITHBY & LAWRENCE, De Montfort Press, Leicester, England, send us Specimen Book No. 6 of letterpress printing compiled by them, in which they show the progress made in the interval since the preceding number. As stated by the publishers, the educational features have been kept well in view. Fifty-one specimens are shown, an understanding of which is aided by an index explaining colors used and how obtained. The work is not only beautiful and artistic, but highly instructive as

well. Also, programme and list of sports printed for their last annual "Wayzgoose," showing beauty and finish in the minutest detail.

A. B. MORSE, St. Joseph, Michigan. Embossed, colored and general printing, among them two books treating of Benton Harbor and the pleasure haunts of the Elkhart line, interspersed with elegant photogravures, the work of the Chicago Photogravure Company, of 296 and 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. In all the samples, which range down to a cheap advertising leaflet, the work of a careful, painstaking artist is displayed, the whole of the designs having a cohesion and finish well sustained by the composition and presswork.

A. V. HAIGHT, Poughkeepsie, New York. Programme of Poughkeepsie Commandery Knights Templar Pilgrimage to Saratoga, Seventy-eighth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar, State of New York. The cover design bears the crest of the Order, embossed in gold, black and red between the words "Saratoga" and "Pilgrimage," which are embossed in a light red and a black; the balance of the work neatly set in "geometric" gives it a dainty appearance. The name of the contributor is sufficient to say that the execution is superb.

A FEW SMILES.

OUR COOK—Now ma'am, 'ow will you 'ave the duck today? Will you heat it cold, or shall I 'eat it for you?—*Ex.*

● ●

A MAN advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine, and adds that it will prove highly lucrative to the undertaker.—*Demarara Argosy.*

● ●

"IT strikes me that Russian authors have a remarkably venerable and careworn look." "Yes; but then look at the language they have to do their thinking in."—*Washington Post.*

● ●

Chicago man (on the lake shore)—Look, Silas; look out there at the beautiful white caps.

Friend (from Indiana, in great alarm)—Where? Where do be the White Caps?—*Ex.*

● ●

THE DISCOVERY.

When old Columbus with his ships
About America hovered,
Each Indian maid with sprightly grace
Skipped from the surfy bathing place
And cried, with wonder-stricken face:
"Great Heavens! we're discovered."

—*Chicago Light.*

● ●

The "me too" glass-eyed gosling of the *Greenville Argus*, who is being nursed by Granny Harpst of the *Progress*, has exhausted his own intellect, and, in addition to his patent-medicine ads, uses an inch or two of the *Progress* bile and calls it editorial. Great leather! What profundity!—*Mercer Western Press.*

● ●

NUPTIAL KNOTS.

"How many knots?" he queried
Of the skipper old and grey,
As they stood on the deck of the steamer,
That beautiful summer day.

And the skipper winked most wisely,
And pointed toward the bow,
Where eight young people were clustered
And spooning—well, you know how.

And he said, "Well, now I reckon
That when we get to shore,
And the minister sees them couples
He'll tie jes' exactly four!"—*Ex.*

THE story of life may be told in a sentence, the punctuation of which runs thus: babyhood, a comma; youth, a semicolon; manhood, a dash; at fifty, a colon; at seventy, a period. Later, an interrogation point.—*Ex.*

UNFORTUNATE.

"You've broken that lecture item off nicely," said the editor to the foreman.

"How so?"

"You've cut off all the names of those present but two, and made me say, 'Scattered through the hall were J. Bronson Smithers and Mrs. Smithers.'"—*Ex.*

VERY DIMINUTIVE.

Managing editor—Look here, I sent you to Newport to write an article on the ladies' bathing dresses.

Reporter—Yes, sir.

"Then what's this item on your expense bill—\$30 for a magnifying glass? I didn't send you to study natural history."

"That, sir, was necessary for me to be able to distinguish the dresses."—*Ex.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, not so good; prospects, far from good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15; pressmen, per week, \$15.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, not good; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, \$20; job printers, per week, fifty-four hours, \$20. The town has been over-run with tourists. The legislature will convene in special session about January 1, 1892, which will cause printing to pick up some.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. The *Tribune* puts on a brevier dress in the near future. At present there is a large supply of extra men on hand.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, fifty-four hours, \$15; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20. No. 34 agitated the labor day, and the result was a grand parade of all organized labor. About five hundred participated in the parade. There was speaking and a barbecue at the fair grounds. All the stores were closed. The governor responded to one of the toasts.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, still dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15. Trade has picked up only slightly since last report. Labor day a big success.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. The last three numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER have been greatly admired here.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$13.50; job printers, per week, \$13.50. Labor day celebration was a grand success.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, improving; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, \$12; job printers, per week, \$12 and \$15. Work is picking up now, our colleges having again resumed study. Labor day was observed by the tailors' and carpenters' unions by parade and picnic.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, improving; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14; typesetting-machine hands, per week, \$18. Business in job offices is growing better and more men are employed. Secretary-Treasurer J. B. Greenway has resigned, and H. H. Harvey has been elected to fill the vacancy. Labor day was observed in grand style with an immense parade.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Work the past summer has been quiet, but expect a good winter, all looking forward for the legislature to go ahead next month.

Houston, Tex.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, middling; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Labor day celebrated in fine style yesterday. Printers had fine float and banner and sixty-four men out. E. A. Cave, treasurer H. & T. C. Ry., T. J. Baker, employing printer, and Tom C. Swope and W. R. Sinclair of *Post* editorial force, honorary members, were in line.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents;

job printers per week, \$13. There has been more work in this city than for a long time, and also more help. William Wilson, who has held cases on the *Citizen* for something less than 100 years, has started for California.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. The labor day parade here was the largest ever turned out, and over two miles long. Ten thousand people listened to the speakers, who were Governor Boies, Mrs. Leas and A. J. Westfall.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, per week, \$12; job printers, per week, \$12. At times the trade seems to be good and then drops. The typos turned out on labor day in fine style, silk hats, dusters and canes.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$10. Rumor has it that a new morning paper is to be established in this city in the near future.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. The *Times* is the only unfair paper in the city, and has ignored a petition of the leading merchants to arbitrate the difficulty with the union, and continues to pay its force of printers twenty per cent less than those journals which recognize the typographical union.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, dull; prospects, brighter; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$21. Work has been dull, but is now picking up a little.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Reports from thirty-two offices show: Brisk, five; fair, eight; medium, eight; as usual, four; dull, six. At the last meeting of No. 2, held September 20, William B. Eckert submitted his application for admission into the Childs-Drexel Union Printers' Home.

Pueblo, Colo.—State of trade, fair but quiet; prospects, not alluring; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 to 75 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. All "subs" making expenses, while the eastern tourists are turning backward, as early winter is predicted.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, not good; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. No. 90 participated in labor day celebration, turning out with seventy-five men in line. They made a fine appearance, with white beavers and linen dusters, and were complimented by all who saw them.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, bad; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$21. Trade is very dull.

Seattle, Wash.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; job printers, per week, \$21. Labor day was celebrated here in grand style, the typographical union was by far the largest in the parade, marching four abreast and extending one block and a half.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, dull; prospects, unchanged; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers per week, \$15.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, per week \$10; weekly papers, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$10. Trade has been quite good all summer, and no printer has been out of employment who was willing to work.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, bad; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; without ads., 33½ cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, fifty-four hours, \$11. The *World* is arranging to move to new premises on Yonge street near corner of King.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50. A large number of "subs" still in this city, and it would be advisable for tourists to steer clear of Utica at present.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$15; job printers, per week, \$15. News work shows only slight improvement. Jobwork has been much better than for several months past.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AMONG the reliable paper houses in Boston none stand higher than Pulsifer, Jordan & Co. The reputation of this firm's goods is world-wide. For the best to be obtained in paper, cardboards or envelopes they are headquarters. They give particular attention to making goods to order, and to specialties required by the trade. See page 57.

BECKTOLD & Co., of St. Louis, general book manufacturers, carry a special assortment of designs and letterings and can produce the best line of cases on the shortest notice. The firm does general binding and printing, and is in a position to turn out work promptly. Notice advertisement on page 56, and write them for estimates.

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, makers of the Huber press, have in stock and ready for immediate shipment a number of second-hand presses of various makes, all in good condition, which they will dispose of at prices far below their real value. Write to Mr. H. W. Thornton, western manager, 301 Dearborn street, Chicago, if you need one.

CURTIS & MITCHELL, manufacturers of type, presses, etc., 15 Federal street, Boston, state that fall trade has started up in good shape. The "Minerva" paper cutter of this house is one of the strongest and most durable cutters for the money made. They are eastern agents for the Chicago foundries. See their advertisement in another part of this number.

THE Acme paper cutters, made self-clamping, combined hand and self-clamping, or combined foot and self-clamping, are guaranteed to be perfectly reliable for all classes of work. Their workmanship is the best and the material in them of the most perfect kind. In another part of this issue will be found an illustration of this popular machine.

THE Chandler & Price old style Gordon press, with throw-off and depressible grippers, is a press that can be depended on. Its merits have been attested by the many printers now using them. Honesty in their construction is the strong point made by the makers. They are made in sizes from 7 by 11 to 14½ by 22. Ask your dealer for the Chandler & Price press. On page 54 appears a cut of this machine.

C. W. CRUTSINGER, the old reliable roller maker, of 18 North Second street, St. Louis, Missouri, has largely increased his facilities since moving to new quarters, and has a factory capable of turning out an immense quantity of work. The reputation of the composition put into rollers by Mr. Crutsinger has reached the trade in all parts of the country, as his many orders from the various cities well attest.

THE fall specimen sheet of the Keystone typefoundry, of Philadelphia, is out. Among the letters shown in it are Gothic Script, Ancient Gothic, Ancient Gothic No. 2, Æolian Open, Ronde and Lining Gothic Open. Besides these handsome faces all the various Keystone borders are shown, the combinations exhibiting the many possibilities these borders are capable of. The sheet is handsomely printed. Every office should have a copy.

G. EDWARD OSBORN & Co. show in their advertisement this month two specialties of theirs, which are having a large sale and meeting with much favor. The folding galley bracket is convenient, as, when not in use, it can be turned back out of the way. It only needs to be tried to be appreciated. The single measure news stick, with pistol-grip handle, is light, neat, and easy to handle. New novelties for printers may be looked for soon from this firm. They are up with the times.

THE Kidder pony press is meeting with decided success wherever introduced. Its makers offer exceptional inducements until November 1 to all parties wishing to put one in. Notice their advertisement on another page.

A NOVEL hanger has just been gotten out by Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, New York. It is a card about 12 by 14 inches in size, in the shape of a keystone, advertising their "Keystone" cutter. The colors are black and red, the whole design being very effective. Forbes Lithographing Company did the work.

MESSRS. COSACK & Co., lithographers and publishers of advertising specialties, 90 to 100 Lakeview avenue, Buffalo, New York, send us an assortment of calendars for the year 1892, the great variety of the designs on which make them of value in advertising almost any business. The execution and coloring are most artistic and attractive. The work turned out by this firm is too well-known to make particularizing necessary here. In anything in their line they invariably give satisfaction.

RELIABLE inks, both printing and lithographic, are to be obtained of the St. Louis Printing Ink Works. Mr. B. Thalmann, the proprietor, takes particular pride in being able to guarantee all the goods sent out by this house. Established in 1869, the company has continued up to the present time in perfecting each year all the various productions of the works, and today it is safe to say that no house places on the market a better line. Ink is not the only manufacture. Varnishes and plate oils are also among the productions. Turn to page 53 for the address and write for catalogue.

A FINE SERIES OF LINING GOTHICS.

The three pages of Lining Gothics presented in another part of this issue, from the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, of Philadelphia, show to the best advantage the many sizes and faces of this most useful letter. All the sizes line perfectly at bottom and all are complete with figures. A handsomer series than these could not be produced. In the lightest faced letter there are eleven sizes of caps and nine of lower case, and in the next heavier and darkest faced we have twelve sizes of caps and eight of lower case. The usefulness of these faces is beyond question. No office is complete without the entire series.

CALENDAR PLATES.

The Dickinson Electrotpe Foundry, 150 Congress street, Boston, has issued a broadside of calendar specimens showing plates for 1892, made by them. The sheet contains plain and ornate designs for monthly and yearly records, valuable aids to permanent advertising.

A NEW WOOD TYPE CATALOGUE.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, has just issued the largest and most complete specimen book of wood type and borders, reglet, furniture, etc., ever sent out. It contains all the Page Wood Type Company's styles as well as those of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, the combination of these two largest concerns in the country giving the new firm the control of all the many beautiful faces made by both houses. The book is about 10 by 12 inches in size, and contains 208 pages. Besides showing all the various sizes and styles of type, the work embraces a complete assortment of end-wood borders, ornamental ends, Japanese corners, society emblems, wood corners, combination borders, wood rule, chromatic borders, perpetual calendar sets, fancy ornaments and flourishes, dashes, indexes, stars, etc., the whole constituting a line of material in wood from which a most perfect outfit can be selected. The Hamilton Company are makers of the Hamilton-Boss Case, and of many specialties in printers' furniture. Reglet cases, wood-type cabinets, cutting sticks, furniture cases, tint blocks, engravers' wood, wood job

sticks, and all articles of this description, are among the goods made and carried in stock. The firm has just established a branch in New York City. The Chicago office, at 327 Dearborn street, in charge of Mr. W. C. Luse, will promptly answer all inquiries, and look after the wants of printers desiring the best to be had in their line.

ARTISTIC TYPE SPECIMENS.

The Dickinson Typefoundry of Boston has printed a ninety-six page pamphlet of their late type faces. It includes many of the most desirable type designs used for artistic printing the country over. The large demand for their Quaint and Erratick series monopolizes the constant output of five casting machines. These series are elegant faces for type effects when used in combination, the open printed over the solid.

BEN-FRANKLIN-GORDON.

Of the many Old Style Gordon job presses now in the market, few compare with the Ben-Franklin-Gordon built by the Johnson Peerless Works. It has the appearance of unusual strength, and its ease of operation and quietness in running are remarkable. The finish is equal to any of the higher-priced machines; in fact it is built with the same care and by the same mechanics that make the "Peerless" presses and paper cutters. Printers will never miss it in buying any machine made by people of such acknowledged reputation for first-class goods as the Johnson Peerless Works of New York or Chicago.

VIRILE AND ERRATICK

Are excellent names typifying the designs in type shown by the Dickinson people of Boston in the present number. Strong and original in their modeling, they are adapted for general use in every range of type printing.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. POSITION and "PRINTERS' each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER MENS OF JOB WORK," price Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type useful works ever published for



Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IM-READY RECKONER," 50 cents BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECI-\$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, founders. The handiest and most printers. Indorsed by everyone.

BENNETT'S LIGHTNING CALCULATOR—For employing printers, pressmen, bookbinders and stationers; fills a long-felt want; tells at a glance number of sheets paper or cardboard required to cut any number from one to ten thousand pieces. Price 50 cents. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Address B. F. BENNETT, Atlanta, Ga.

ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.—I received volumes of the *Specimen Exchange*. * * The investment is a good one and worth three or four times the price. It seems strange you have to advertise so much to dispose of what you have. It is of peculiar value to working job printers and pressmen.—J. B. Huling, Chicago. Vol. IV complete, unbound sheets, postpaid, for 75 cents.

FOR SALE—A job office and newspaper in Michigan. Earning big money. \$4,000. Investigate. "MICHIGAN," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Job office in Chicago, earning big money; central location, cheap rent; bargain; owner wants to leave city. Address O. I. MOFFITT, Room 48, 92 La Salle street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Job printing office in its second year; good as new; fair business, good reputation and a good future. \$1,500 cash, if taken soon. Correspondence solicited. W. G. HOLT, Kansas City, Kan.

FULL and complete instructions on zinc etching, photo-engraving, etc., by Frank J. Cohen. A 38-page pamphlet, giving full information on above topic, will be mailed to any address on receipt of \$2. Address THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A few copies of the February, 1891, number of THE INLAND PRINTER; will pay 25 cents apiece for them. INLAND PRINTER CO.

WANTED—A second-hand job office. Address L. M. D., Lawrence avenue and Oak street, Leavenworth, Kansas.

WANTED—A man of experience desires a position as foreman or assistant in a good job or newspaper office. At present filling a similar position in an office doing over \$400,000 worth of work annually, but will be at liberty after October 10. References given. Address "L. S.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Partner, with from \$8,000 to \$10,000 cash capital, to take an interest in a well-established show printing house. Need practical assistance in management. Address "JACOB," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—To lease, with view to purchase, a paying newspaper and job office in one of the Southern States. "JOURNALIST," care INLAND PRINTER.

PROOFREADER.

The Brandon Printing Co., Nashville, Tenn., doing a general printing business, which includes jobwork of all kinds, from letterheads to stock catalogues of pedigree, want a good proofreader, one capable of reading proof for technical as well as other errors. The duties of a proofreader will keep him busy about three-fourths of his time. They prefer a man capable of setting type when not engaged at his desk. To a man of that kind a pleasant situation and a fair salary is offered. Please write.

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

FOR SALE.

An old established, well appointed, live

✦ **ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY** ✦
AT A BARGAIN.

For full particulars address Lock Box 648, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ELITE RULE BENDER

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

PRICE, \$2.00.

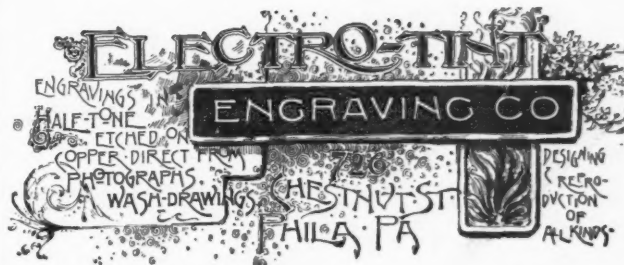
ELITE MAN'G CO., - MARSHALL, MICH.

COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.



DUPLICATE ETCHINGS OF OUR STOCK SUBJECTS FURNISHED AT REASONABLE PRICES.
SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND ESTIMATES.
PROMPTNESS ASSURED.



The Lightning Ink Reducer and Dryer, Awarded Diploma, Paris, 1889, in London, 1887, for Unexcelled Excellence.

Inkoleum is the only article in the world that gives pressmen complete control over printing and lithograph inks, rollers and stock in any weather and climate. It refines inks of any color or shade and makes them dry quick and glossy, enabling rushed work to be delivered immediately from press without offsetting. Inkoleum never dries on rollers, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. On starting press in morning or whenever rollers are too sticky or ink dry on them, or the ink pulls the paper, a drop or two of Inkoleum put on the rollers with your finger immediately softens the ink and makes them do the finest work a saving of five times its cost every hour in the day.

Beware of Infringements! Order Inkoleum and accept no worthless piratical imitation, said to be just as good. Price, only 50 cents. For sale by every typefoundry in the world. Read circulars printed in five languages. Put up only by

ELECTRINE MANUFACTURING CO.

GEO. M. STANCHFIELD, Patentee,

St. Paul, U. S. A.



PRINTERS, TAKE NOTICE!

The WETTER CONSECUTIVE NUMBERING MACHINES are covered by the following U. S. Patents:

MAY 26, 1885. OCT. 12, 1886. DEC. 7, 1886. DEC. 13, 1887. DEC. 13, 1887.
AUG. 21, 1888. OCT. 16, 1888. NOV. 5, 1889. APRIL 15, 1890. APRIL 15, 1890.
AND FURTHER PATENTS PENDING.

These different patents embrace every conceivable method of operating numbering machines that are made the height of type, to be used on printing presses without attachments of any kind.

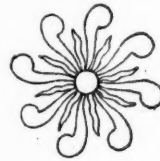
Many attempts have been made to infringe on our patents by parties substituting numbering machines of a construction likely to deceive the purchaser. In view of such facts, we feel it our duty to caution printers to be careful not to purchase an infringing article. Our machines have been in constant use for the past five years in the leading printing offices throughout the United States and Europe, and have proven to be of incalculable value wherever used.

The following are the representative printing houses using the WETTER NUMBERING MACHINES:



AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., . . . New York.
" " " " " " " " " Philadelphia.
" " " " " " " " " Boston.
FRANKLIN BANK NOTE CO., . . . New York.
HOMER LEE BANK NOTE CO., . . . " "
HAMILTON BANK NOTE CO., . . . " "
BUREAU ENGRAVING & PRINTING, Washington, D. C.
NATIONAL AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER CO., . . . New York.
" " " " " " " " " Boston.
" " " " " " " " " Hamilton, Ohio.
" " " " " " " " " St. Paul, Minn.
ACME STATIONERY CO., . . . New York.
BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE, . . . Brooklyn, N. Y.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., . . . Chicago.

POOLE BROS., . . . Chicago.
J. M. W. JONES, . . . " "
STROMBERG & ALLEN, . . . " "
ALLEN, LANE & SCOTT, . . . Philadelphia.
DUNLAP & CLARKE, . . . " "
STEPHEN GREEN, . . . " "
WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS, . . . " "
RAND-AVERY SUPPLY CO., . . . Boston.
REYNOLDS & REYNOLDS, . . . Dayton, Ohio.
H. S. CROCKER & CO., . . . San Francisco.
SCHMIDT LABEL CO., . . . " "
TRIBUNE JOB PRINT, . . . Minneapolis.
WOODWARD & TIERNAN, . . . St. Louis, Mo.
TOOF & CO., . . . Memphis, Tenn.



They are also in extensive use in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Australia and South America.

The merit of our machines can be judged from the extensive sale of them in all parts of the world. Wherever used they are praised in the highest terms, both as to working perfectly and giving untold durability.

JOSEPH WETTER & Co.,

20 & 22 MORTON ST.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Card Electric Motor & Dynamo Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
MANUFACTURERS OF

ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR ARC OR INCANDESCENT CIRCUITS,
FROM $\frac{1}{8}$ TO 30 HORSE-POWER.

Incandescent Dynamos, from 15 to 500 Lights of 16 Candle-power.

THESE DYNAMOS AND MOTORS ARE SPECIALLY DURABLE
AND ECONOMICAL. SELF-OILING BEARINGS; LOWEST UNIFORM SPEED.
A PERFECT MACHINE AT MODERATE COST.

AGENTS:

BOSTON, The Eastern Electrical Supply & Construction Co., No. 65 Oliver Street.
NEW YORK, Chas. L. Elditz, No. 10 West Twenty-Third Street.
CHICAGO, The Thos. L. Johnson Co., No. 312 Dearborn Street.
MILWAUKEE, Henry Ramien, No. 641 Third Street.
WASHINGTON, D. C., J. Geo. Gardner, No. 1005 H Street.
ST. LOUIS, Stigl Electrical Engineering Co., No. 1106 Pine Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALA., W. F. Murphy.
DETROIT, MICH., The Michigan Electric Co., No. 212-214 Griswold Street.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., J. M. Lennon, No. 22 Loan and Trust Building.

GENUINE GRIPPER-FINGER.

Attachable to any Gripper.

Immovable on the Grippers. Chief in Simplicity. Any Sheet Removed.

AWARDED PRIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.



Besides the $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Between Line" illustrated, we make four other forms of Fingers: a $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. Between-Line" for wider spaces, a "Hair-Margin" that will nip a label or other sheet cut to the border, which saves paper and after-trimming; a "Short L" for gripping from below the sheet; a "Long L" for lengthening the grippers and preventing large sheets from dropping over on the ink-disk or rollers.

In all orders SPECIFY WIDTH OF GRIPPERS. Otherwise, a size fitting the average gripper (1 inch), and securable on all sizes under it, will be sent. Measure across the lower part of grippers.

PRICES: { Outfits of 10 pieces (1 pair of each form), either size, \$3 00
Pair of Fingers, either form or size, - - - 75
Single " " " " " " " " " - - - 50

Sold by all Dealers and by the Inventor and Manufacturer,

E. L. MEGILL, 60 Duane Street, NEW YORK,



Our new General Circular, "D D," shows specimens of Mosstype, Photo-engraving and Zinc Process work; also printing and electrotyping. Send stamp for copy. Send stamp for our very complete list of Holiday Cuts now ready.

M. BARTH, Pres.

W. P. HUNT, Treas.

THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES

—AND—

Printers' Tools of All Kinds.

All Goods First Class, and at prices to suit the times.

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

201 VINE STREET, - CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

As is well known to all readers of American literature, the articles written and lectures delivered at various times during the last two years by

GEORGE KENNAN

On Russia, have awakened a widespread interest, disclosing as they do many facts in relation to the deplorable condition of people and affairs in that despotic country never before known.

By special arrangement with a gentleman born and educated in Russia (but now a citizen of the United States), who came to this country and learned the printer's trade, and afterward returned and obtained the facts he now relates, THE INLAND PRINTER is enabled to announce that, beginning with the November issue and running through several numbers, it will publish a series of articles on Russia, entitled

AN AMERICAN PRINTER IN RUSSIA,

Giving a startling pen picture of the many difficulties and injustices encountered in publishing a paper, or issuing printed matter of any description there, as well as a general resume of the cruelties and terrorism which beset all inhabitants of the fated domain of the Czar. The facts embodied in this narration are simply personal experiences plainly told, no attempt being made to embellish them with extravagant and untrue statements or flowery language.

These articles will create unusual interest, and make the November and succeeding numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER of special value to printers as well as the general reader. Subscriptions should be placed early.

THE DEATH OF LINCOLN

And the exciting incidents that followed, with the facts regarding the trial and execution of Mary E. Surratt, were graphically told by her counsel, COL. JOHN W. CLAMPITT, in a recent issue of the *North American Review*, and we are pleased to advise our readers that the November issue of THE INLAND PRINTER will contain a special contribution by that talented writer, entitled

THE INFLUENCE OF PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION ON LITERATURE.

Col. Clampitt's graceful and forceful English again asserts itself in this charmingly written article.

THE ABOVE, AND NUMEROUS OTHER FEATURES, WILL MAKE THE NOVEMBER ISSUE OF THE
INLAND PRINTER AN ESPECIALLY PLEASING NUMBER.

The INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE, AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF ALL CONSUMERS OF PRINTERS' WARES AND MATERIALS.

Insertions in this Directory are charged \$6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines \$2.00 per line additional.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Bookbinders' machinery.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Latham, H. H., 304 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer of all kinds of bookbinders' machinery. Can supply complete outfits out of stock promptly.

Montague & Fuller, 28 Reade street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

American Strawboard Co., 152 and 153 Michigan avenue, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

BRONZE POWDERS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Trier, S. & Son, 190 William street, New York. Cardboard and photo stock.

CARDS—SOCIETY ADDRESS.

Smith, Milton H., publisher, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of the Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

Duplex Printing Press Co. The Cox duplex, web and country presses, Battle Creek, Mich.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Fairhaven cylinder press, two sizes.

Potter, C., Jr., & Co., New York. Cylinder, lithographic and web presses. Branch office, 362 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereo-type, machinery, etc.

ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

The Lovejoy Company, 444 and 446 Pearl street, New York.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Campbell & Co., 59 and 61 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Drach, Chas. A., & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets (Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Jurgens, C., & Bro., 148 to 154 Monroe street, Chicago. Also photo-zinc and wax engravers.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

Ostrander, J. W., manufacturer of electrotype machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H. & Co., electrotypers, zinc etchers, relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Belmont Machine Works, 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.

Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.

Kendall Folder.—Address Charles E. Bennett, Manager, care Blakely Printing Co., 184 Monroe street, Chicago.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg Co., The, Cincinnati, New York and Chicago.

Bonnell, J. H., & Co. (Limited), 419 Dearborn street, Chicago; Chas. M. Moore, manager. New York office, Tribune Building.

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Makers of "Owl Brand" fine black and colored inks.

Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 529 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 99 Harrison street, Chicago.

Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents, Illinois Typefoundry Co.

Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.

Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater street, New York; 304 Dearborn St., Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom St., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman St., New York; 66 Sharp St., Baltimore; 198 Clark St., Chicago.

Thalman, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

The Ullman & Philpott Mfg. Co. Office and works, 89 to 95 Merwin St., Cleveland Ohio, U. S. A.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Golding Jobber (4 sizes) and Pearl presses (3 sizes).

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.

Wesol, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

LABOR-SAVING SLUGS AND METAL FURNITURE.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., manufacturers, 303 and 305 Dearborn St. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo St., Chicago.

MACHINE KNIVES.

White, L. & I. J., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of paper-cutting knives.

MAILING MACHINES.

Dick's Mailer—With Dick's Mailer, in 10 hours, each of six experts, unaided, fits for the mailbags, 20,000 *Inter Oceans*; 3 a second have been stamped. Undying list "Rights" are one cent for every address in weekly average; a mailer \$10.25. No agents. Get your send-off by writing, Rev. Robert Dick Estate, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia.

Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer Rival Patent Anti-friction Roller Paper Cutter and Rival Lever Cutter.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo St., Chicago.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Wesol, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 207 and 209 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago. Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth St., Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Elliott, F. P., & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago.

Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago. Book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

Display Advt. Co., 26 Church street, New York. Unique and artistically designed cuts.

Electro-Light Engraving Co., 157 and 159 William street, New York. The pioneer zinc-etching company in America. Line and half-tone engraving of the highest character and in shortest possible time. Correspondence solicited.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Most complete engraving establishment in the world. Fine presswork a specialty.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Ringier, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypes, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.
 Sanders Engraving Co., 400 and 402 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. Photo-engravers for all printing purposes.
 Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypes, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.
 Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Largest assortment type, tools, presses, etc., in United States. Everything required by printers.
 Hallock, H. P. & Co., Atlantic-Pacific Typefoundry, Omaha, Neb. Cylinder and platen presses, paper cutters, engines, boilers, type and printers' supplies.
 Hamilton Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods. Factory, Two Rivers, Wis.
 Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, Chicago, dealer in all kinds of material and appliances for printers.
 Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe St., Chicago, Ills. Branches at Minneapolis, Minn., and Omaha, Neb. All kinds of printers' machinery and materials.
 Metz, John, 112 and 116 Fulton St., New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.
 Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc. Gen'l agents Eckerson web press.
 Rosen, P. Aug. Co. (incorporated), 320 and 322 South Clinton St., Chicago. Mfrs. of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc. Also bookbinders' press boards.
 Rowell, Robert, Third avenue and Market street, Louisville, Ky. Outfits furnished complete.
 Simons, S., & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys, and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.
 Stephens' Printers' Warehouse. Presses, cutters, type, cases, inks, etc., 174 Fort Hill Square, Boston.
 St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
 Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.
 Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Bingham Brothers Company, 49-51 Rose street, New York. Also padding glues.
 Bendoragel & Co., 521 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa. Special attention to country orders.
 Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio. Printers' rollers and composition
 Bingham's Son, Samuel, 22 and 24 Fourth avenue, Chicago. The *Standard* and the *Durable*.
 Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.
 Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers, 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Osgood, J. H. & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.
 Stahlbrodt, Ed. A., 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Rollers and roller composition.
 Wahl, F., & Co., printers' rollers and printing inks, 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Wild & Stevens, 148 Congress street, Boston, Mass. Improved Standard and Anglo-American compositions.

PRINTERS' TOOLS.

Golding & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Square, and 19 to 27 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. Largest manufactory of printers' tools in the world.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99-103 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.
 Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co., and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

PRINTING INKS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Ewing Brothers & Co. Works, 2 Woodlawn ave., Chelsea, Mass. Boston office, 101 Milk street.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 113 to 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.
 Cleveland Typefoundry, 147 St. Clair St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia. Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.
 Connors' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.
 Dominion Typefoundry Co., 780 Craig street, Montreal, Canada. R. G. Starke, president; P. A. Crossby, manager. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 109 Quincy street, Chicago.
 Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.
 Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.
 Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.
 MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branch in Chicago, 328 and 330 Dearborn street.
 Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. Branches at Minneapolis, Minn., and Omaha, Neb. All kinds of printers' machinery and materials.
 Minnesota Typefoundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 to 76 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.
 Newton Copper Type Co., 14 Frankfort St., New York. We copperface type only. Send for trade statements.
 Palmer & Rey (incorporated), Typefoundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Galveston, Texas. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest and most complete in the U. S. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.
 St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
 Toronto Typefoundry. Point system. 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

TYPEWRITERS.

American Writing Machine Company, Hartford Conn. Caligraph writing machine.
 The Merritt \$15 Typewriter; 78 characters! Chas. F. Stokes Mfg. Co., 293 Wabash ave., Chicago.

WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.
 Hamilton Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of wood type, borders, ornaments, wood rule, etc. Factory, Two Rivers, Wis.
 Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for specimen book and sheets of new faces.
 Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.

ZINC ETCHERS' SUPPLIES.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Every Printer

Will be interested in what will appear
in this space hereafter.

And Still Another Offer!

THIS IS THE BEST OF ALL!

READ EVERY LINE OF THIS!

**VALUABLE
BOOK
PREMIUM!**

STANDARD WORKS FOR ONLY 50 CENTS.

Through special arrangement with the publishers of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*, of New York, THE INLAND PRINTER is enabled to make the following astounding offer:

These works cost you but 50c.
and the postage,
in connection with subscriptions
to THE COSMOPOLITAN
and
THE INLAND PRINTER.

— WE WILL FURNISH —

THE MEMOIRS OF GENERAL GRANT,
(Two volumes, sold by subscription for \$7.00.)
THE MEMOIRS OF GENERAL SHERMAN,
(Two volumes, sold by subscription for \$5.00.)
THE MEMOIRS OF GENERAL SHERIDAN,
(Two volumes, sold by subscription for \$6.00.) or
THE MEMOIRS OF GENERAL McCLELLAN,
(Sold by subscription for \$3.75.)

All of these books are the
original high-priced subscrip-
tion editions, bound uniformly
in cloth, green and gold.
A handsome addition to your
library.

In connection with subscriptions to **THE COSMOPOLITAN**
and **THE INLAND PRINTER** on these terms:

Send us at once \$3.00 for a year's subscription to *The Cosmopolitan*, \$2.00 for a year's subscription to *THE INLAND PRINTER*, and 50 cents for the set of Memoirs you choose, or \$5.50 in all, to which add postage on particular set of Memoirs selected, as shown below, and you will receive the two publications with the volumes selected. If you want two, three or four sets, just double, triple or quadruple your order, adding 50 cents for each set of Memoirs, and the publications will be sent two, three or four years.

The Cosmopolitan and *THE INLAND PRINTER* are sent postage prepaid, but the postage on the books, at the rate of one-half cent per ounce, must be remitted with the order: Gen. Grant's Memoirs, 96 oz., 48 cts.; Gen. Sheridan's Memoirs, 92 oz., 46 cts.; Gen. Sherman's Memoirs, 84 oz., 42 cts.; Gen. McClellan's Memoirs, 48 oz., 24 cts., or books can be sent by express at the expense of the subscriber.

THE WHOLE SECRET

Of this seemingly impossible gift enterprise, is that *THE INLAND PRINTER* and *The Cosmopolitan* wish to increase their circulations, and they propose to do it even if at a loss. We are determined to boom circulations, and to do it almost give away these very valuable books. Why not come in and take advantage of this plan?

WHAT THE MAGAZINES ARE

Is too well known to need explanation. This number of *THE INLAND PRINTER* is a fair sample of that magazine. *The Cosmopolitan* is a high-class illustrated monthly, and ranks with the best in the land.

THE BOOKS WHICH WE OFFER

Are not cheap reprint editions, but the original subscription editions, the retail prices of which are as above stated. *The Cosmopolitan* is enabled to make this offer because of the purchase of 600,000 volumes at a price which even publishers would deem impossible, and with the idea of running up its circulation to a half a million copies. By contract with *The Cosmopolitan* we are enabled to offer to our readers a share in the low price obtained through the largest purchase of books ever made in the history of the world.

DO NOT FAIL to Take Advantage of the above Offer!

Subscriptions to the magazines can begin with any number, and will be started with the current issues, unless otherwise stated. Every order must be accompanied by cash. Those already on *THE INLAND PRINTER* subscription books may have the advantage of this offer by remitting one year's advance subscription, together with a year's subscription to *The Cosmopolitan*, and 50 cents for the books, and the postage on them. Address all orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., Publishers,

183 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.



SCENE IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, BY OUR HALF-TONE PROCESS.

We work by any and all processes. We solicit correspondence from all who want good work.

J. MANZ & CO., ENGRAVERS, 107 MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY,
 ... GENERAL ...
BOOK MANUFACTURERS
 FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Case Making and Embossing of all kinds
for the trade.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

FRANKLIN BUILDING: { 341-351 DEARBORN STREET,
 78-88 PLYMOUTH PLACE,
 CHICAGO.

J. W. OSTRANDER,

— MANUFACTURER OF —

Electrotype and Stereotype

— ♦ MACHINERY ♦ —

WESTERN AGENT FOR

DOOLEY AND PARAGON PAPER CUTTERS,
 THE SCOTT PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,
 77 and 79 Jackson Street,
 CHICAGO.



Electrotyping,

Stereotyping,

Half-Tone,

Zinc Etching,

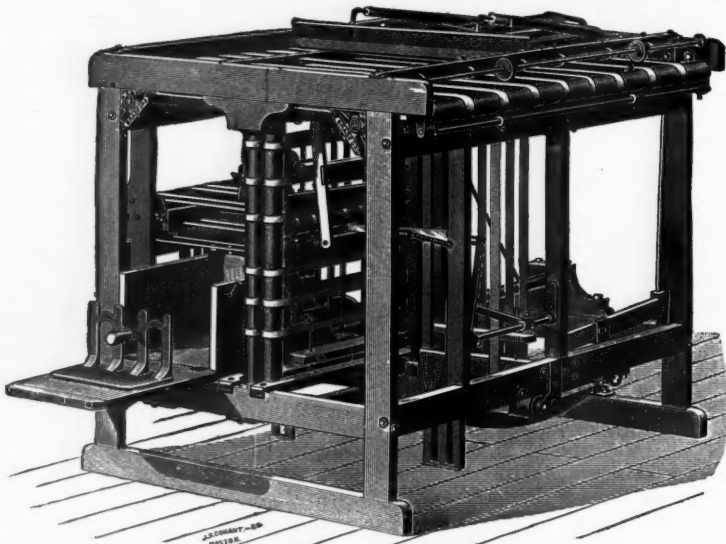
Wax Engraving.

... DEALERS IN ...

Brass Rule, Leads, Slugs and
 Metal Furniture.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

THE KENDALL FOLDER.



Any number of Folds desired.

Pasting and Trimming Attachments for Quartos and Octavos.

Attached to any kind of Press.

SUFFICIENTLY ACCURATE FOR PAMPHLET WORK.

Eight and Sixteen Page Folding, Pasting and Covering Machines.

Supplement Insetting and Pasting Attachment for Folios and Quartos.

THE KENDALL FOLDER has proved itself, by use in almost every kind of an office, to be the

EASIEST RUNNING, THE NEAREST NOISELESS,
THE SIMPLEST, MOST ACCURATE, and
THE MOST SATISFACTORY IN ITS LINE.

Write us for estimates on special machines.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 26, 1891.

Dear Sir: We have had one of your seven-column quarto Kendall Folders attached to our Cottrell two-revolution press several months, and it folds, pastes and trims 2,200 papers per hour "without a bobble." We generally run it at about 1,800 an hour, and we have several weekly journals folded on it which necessitate runs of four and five hours at this speed. It does first-class newspaper work, is simple and convenient of access to all parts, and has thus far proven entirely satisfactory. We congratulate you on having a folder with all the practical advantages claimed by higher priced machines and several other valuable points which they do not claim nor possess.

Yours truly, ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT COMPANY,
By ALLEN W. CLARK, Sec. and Treas.

FOND DU LAC, WIS., September 19, 1891.

Dear Sir: We are highly pleased with the folder you recently put into this office. It works to our entire satisfaction in all respects, even surpassing your guarantee. We have been doing two and three fold book, and it turns them out in first-class shape. Its simplicity of construction and easy adjustment to any size sheet, together with its accuracy in folding, must make the "Kendall" a great favorite. Draft covering the amount of your bill has been sent.

Yours truly,

P. B. HABER, Manager.

E. K. DUNBAR & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
BOSTON, MASS.

Sold on 30 days' trial.
PRICES
From \$150 to \$500.

Western Address: CHAS. E. BENNETT, Manager,
CARE BLAKELY PRINTING CO.,
184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

We have "Kendalls" in operation in Blakely Printing Co's pressrooms.

You Cannot Make Money

By using old-fashioned slow presses. THE ECKERSON SELF-FEEDING, FLAT-BED PERFECTING PRESSES are the latest and most successful of modern inventions.

They cost more than the slow ones, but they do FIVE TIMES AS MUCH WORK.

They are built in all sizes, from 11x15 to 36x58. They do their own feeding, cutting, counting and delivering, and save twelve per cent in the quantity of paper needed to get full count.

Send for our new illustrated catalogue, and say when it will suit you to have us call and talk the matter over.

THE ECKERSON PRINTING PRESS CO.

ONEONTA, N. Y.

WE PRINT
CARDS, CIRCULARS, PROGRAMS,
LETTERHEADS, BILLHEADS,
STATEMENTS,
TARIFFS, FOLDERS, PAMPHLETS,
BOOKS, ETC.



THE INLAND PRINTER IS A SPECIMEN OF OUR WORK.

WE BIND
BLANK-BOOKS, EDITION WORK,
MAGAZINES, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

WE DO
RULING, NUMBERING, PERFORATING, WIRE
STITCHING, SCORING, PUNCHING, ETC.

Geo. Mather's Sons Printing Inks 60 John St. New York.

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers in Printing Material Everywhere.

BURTON'S "PEERLESS" PERFORATOR

MANUFACTURED BY

Avery & Burton,

42, 44, 46 & 48 S. Clinton St.,

Chicago, Ill.



MESSRS. AVERY & BURTON, Chicago, Ill. :

Gentlemen,—We have had one of your "Peerless" Perforators in constant use for five years, during which time it has been operated by a girl. The machine has not only given perfect satisfaction, but has become indispensable to us.

We could not replace it with any other perforator in the market. The wear and tear from use is remarkably slight, and in the five years we have used it the expense for repairs has been almost nothing when we consider the amount of work done.

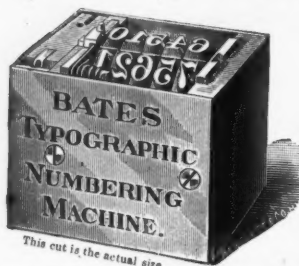
Yours truly, J. S. McDONALD & CO.

THE EASIEST RUNNING AND MOST PERFECT PERFORATOR ON THE MARKET TODAY.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

BATES TYPOGRAPHIC NUMBERING MACHINE.

Specially designed for the use of **JOB PRINTERS** for consecutively numbering Tickets, Checks, Order Blanks and Stubs, etc., at the original printing.



The **ONLY** Type-High machine practicable for **GENERAL** use, and which fully meets the varied requirements of a job printing establishment.

A Numbering Machine designed to be composed together with and *surrounded* by ordinary type, rules, etc., locked in a chase and operated in *any* printing press. At each impression the number *automatically* advances in *consecutive* order from 1 to 100,000.

Entirely Self-Acting. Requires **NO** Attachments. All Parts Steel. Composed in Minimum Space.

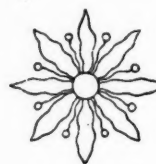
Is constructed **WITHOUT A PLUNGER**, thus avoiding the necessity of using "frisket" sheets and the cutting of ink rollers.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS.

BATES AUTOMATIC HAND NUMBERING MACHINES, Consecutive, Duplicating and Repeating Attachments. All latest improvements. **Price, \$14.00.**

BATES MANUFACTURING CO., Edison Building, Broad Street, NEW YORK.

Don't



Address mail or packages to

BINGHAM, DALEY & O'HARA,

as there is no such firm.

THE NEW ADDRESS IS

BINGHAM BROTHERS COMPANY,

Manufacturers of **PRINTERS' ROLLERS,**



....

49 & 51 Rose Street,

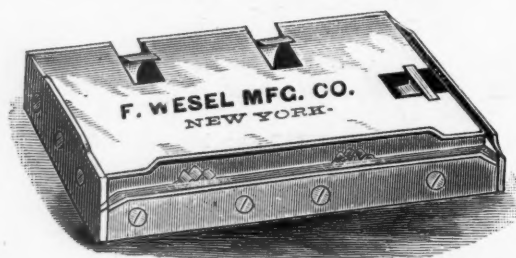
NEW YORK.

All the old hands, except **MR. DALEY.**

IMPROVED PLAIN

OLD STYLE STEREOTYPE BLOCK.

WITH PATENT END HOOK.



F. WESEL MANUFACTURING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printers' Materials and Supplies

BRASS GALLEYS, BRASS RULES AND DASHES, STEREOTYPE BLOCKS, WROUGHT IRON CHASES, COMPOSING STICKS, MITER MACHINES, PROOF PRESSES, GALLEY RACKS, METAL FURNITURE, METAL QUOTATIONS, KEYSTONE QUOINS, AND OTHER PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR JOB AND NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

Send six cents in postage stamps for our 112 page New Illustrated Catalogue and Price List—the most complete book out.

NO. 11 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WEIGHTY WORDS OF APPROVAL.

**THE NEW UNIVERSAL
PRINTING PRESSES.**

**THE NEW UNIVERSAL
EMBOSSING PRESSES.**

**THE NEW UNIVERSAL
WOOD PRINTERS.**

**THE NEW UNIVERSAL
CUTTING AND CREASING
PRESSES.**

ALL OF THEM A SUCCESS!

The press gives us the best satisfaction, as we have had a good chance to test its capabilities on large colored plates, which were done with perfect results.

CAXTON PRINTING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

If every one of my presses worked as satisfactorily as the New Universal bought from you about a year ago, I would have to lay out a great deal less money on repairs.

RICHARD SALSFIELD, 309 E. 22d St., New York.

We cannot help liking the press, as it is first-class in every way, and is all that you claim it to be. Even with the slow times we do not regret that we have made the investment.

GOODWIN BROS., 105 Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS

M. GALLY UNIVERSAL PRESS CO.

95 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.



**EVERY PRINTER
CAN MAKE HIS OWN
FOLDING
PAPER BOXES.**

**CAN BE MADE AND CREASED ON ANY JOB PRINTING PRESS
BY THE "ARCHER" PATENTED METHOD.**

By a very small outlay any printer can add an entirely new branch to his business and thus increase it from 20 to 50 per cent.

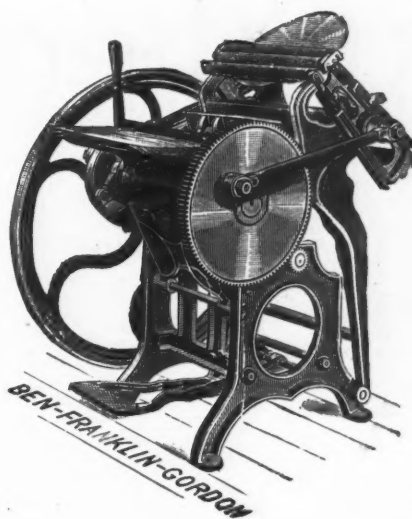
Apply for descriptive pamphlet to

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Folding Paper Box Makers' Interchangeable Material
under the "Archer" Patents,

52 & 54 FRANKFORT ST., NEW YORK, U. S. A.



**THE
BEN-FRANKLIN
GORDON**

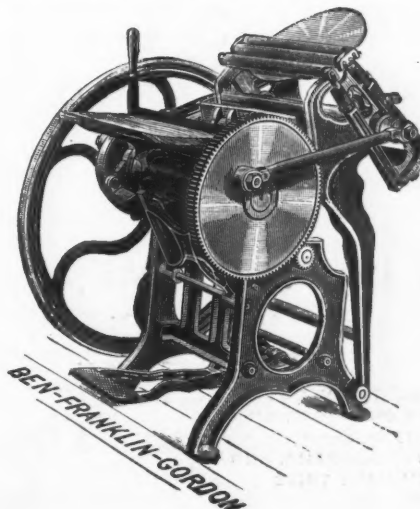
WITH EVERY

MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

BUILT BY

**JOHNSON
PEERLESS
WORKS.**

NEW YORK. CHICAGO.



Number ❖ Nine!



This will be the number of the next volume of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Eight years of marvelous growth are closed, and with the October issue began another era of unexampled prosperity.

The gradually increasing size of the bound volumes attests this journal's remarkable success.

Its "onward and upward" policy will not permit it to rest, even though the laurel wreath of victory crowns its brow.

PUBLISHED
MONTHLY.



BEAUTIFULLY
PRINTED.

PROMISES are as nothing, unless fulfilled. THE INLAND PRINTER has never made one that has not been carried out to the letter. Its statement as to what Volume IX is to be, can be told in a few words: It will surpass in beauty of execution the productions of former years, and its many readers may rest assured that in its pages will be found at all times the brightest and newest things in matters typographic that it is possible to secure. The July, August and September issues have been but a feeble forecast of the joys that are to come to all lovers of art in typography who read this magazine. There is no better time than the present to start a subscription, or renew an old one just expiring. Subscription price, \$2.00 per year; or, \$1.00 for six months.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

1 WE FURNISH THE PAPER AT \$1.50 PER YEAR IN CLUBS OF SIX OR MORE.

2 WE GIVE A VALUABLE MAP PREMIUM TO THE PARTY GETTING UP A CLUB OF EIGHT....SEE THE OFFER ON ANOTHER PAGE.

3 WE OFFER A COPY OF "MAC KELLAR'S AMERICAN PRINTER" TO ANYONE SENDING US A CLUB OF TEN.

4 WE FURNISH A COPY OF BOUND VOLUME IV TO ANYONE SENDING US A CLUB OF TWELVE.

5 WE WILL MAIL THE INLAND PRINTER FOR ONE YEAR FREE, TO ANYONE SENDING US FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS AT THE REGULAR RATE OF \$2.00 PER YEAR EACH.



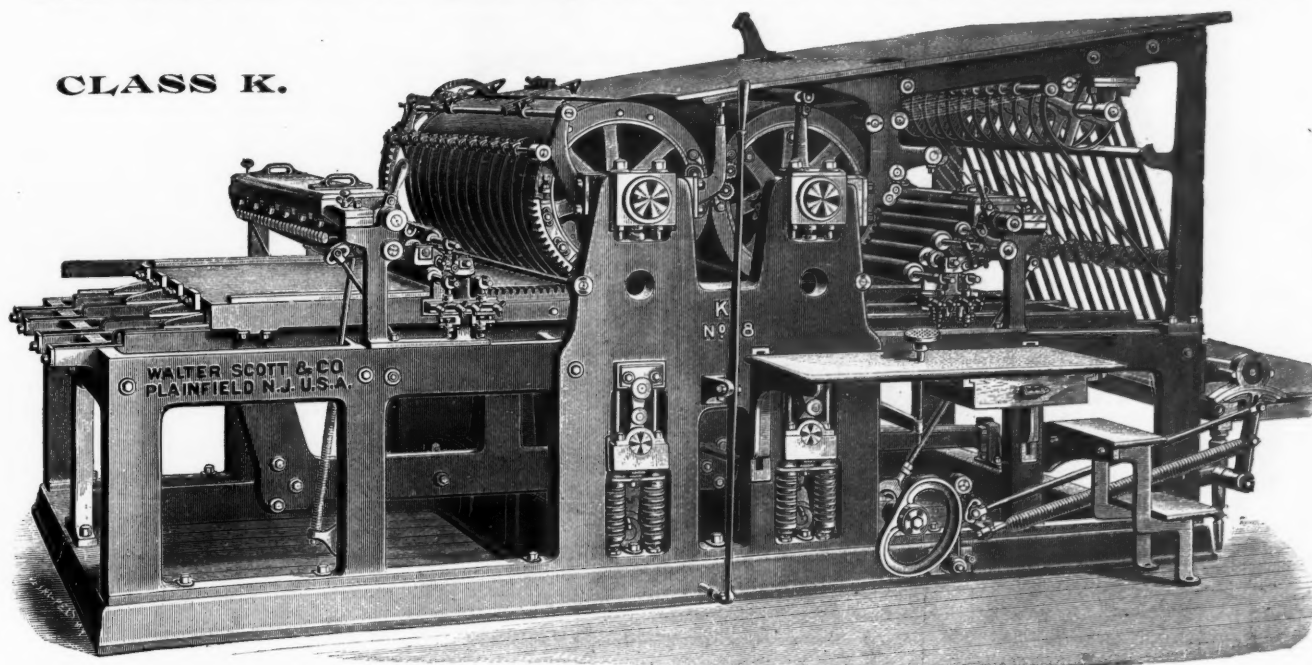
NOW IS THE TIME
TO BEGIN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

SEND TEN CENTS FOR OUR CIRCULAR ON IMPOSITION OF FORMS. IT GIVES OVER FIFTY DIAGRAMS, AND IS WORTH MANY TIMES ITS COST.

The Inland Printer Co., Publishers,
183 Monroe Street, Chicago.

THE SCOTT FLAT BED PERFECTING PRINTING MACHINE

CLASS K.



THE cut represents our Two-Cylinder, Two-Revolution, Flat Bed Perfecting Machine, with two form rollers. It is constructed similar to our two-revolution press, but having two impression cylinders and two sets of inking devices—one for each form. The bed is supported by steel rollers, rolling on four tracks shod with steel and well braced underneath each impression cylinder.

The bed movement is new, *dispensing with the universal joint* so long in use, giving a uniform motion, insuring perfect register. Air pistons are used to assist in reversing the bed.

The impression cylinders are each driven directly and independently of each other, avoiding the uneven movement which takes place when one cylinder is raised and the other lowered when geared together.

Adjustable register racks are provided for each cylinder, which mesh in register with racks on the bed.

Either or both impression cylinders can be tripped by the feeder or to ink up the forms. Automatic means are provided for preventing "offset." Very fine printing can be done without inconvenience from that cause.

When the front end of the feed board is raised both of the impression cylinders are accessible for purpose of make-ready. The sheets are delivered to the fly over a cylinder without being pressed by tapes. The fly can be easily removed from its rock shaft. The forms can be put on the bed at both ends. The register is perfect at all speeds. The machine will do as much work with one feeding as two two-revolution presses.

No.	Size of bed inside bearers.	Matter covered by two rollers.	Form rollers $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.	Weight boxed, about	Bed Plate, length and width.	Length over all.	Width over all.	Height over all.	Speed up to	Horse Power.
6	33 × 47	28½ × 42	2	10½ tons.	11 ft. × 5 ft. 6 in.	15 ft.	9 ft. 4 in.	5 ft. 7 in.	1,800	2¾
7	37 × 51	32 × 47	2	12½ tons.	11 ft. 8 in. × 5 ft. 11 in.	16 ft.	9 ft. 8 in.	6 ft. 1 in.	1,650	3
8	41 × 55	36 × 51	2	13½ tons.	13 ft. 2 in. × 6 ft. 3 in.	18 ft. 4 in.	10 ft.	6 ft. 7 in.	1,500	3½
9	45 × 60	40 × 56	2	15½ tons.	14 ft. 3 in. × 6 ft. 10 in.	19 ft. 10 in.	10 ft. 8 in.	7 ft.	1,350	4

SEND FOR PRICES.

The prices include counter, sheet cutter, counter shaft and hangers, driving pulleys, two cone pulleys—one of them in halves; two sets of roller stocks, wrenches, boxing and shipping. Unless otherwise ordered, counter shaft, etc., will be furnished for main shaft 1 15-16 inches in diameter, running 150 revolutions per minute.

⚙️ We make this machine with roll feed, also with four form rollers.

WALTER SCOTT & CO.

New York Office, Times Building.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

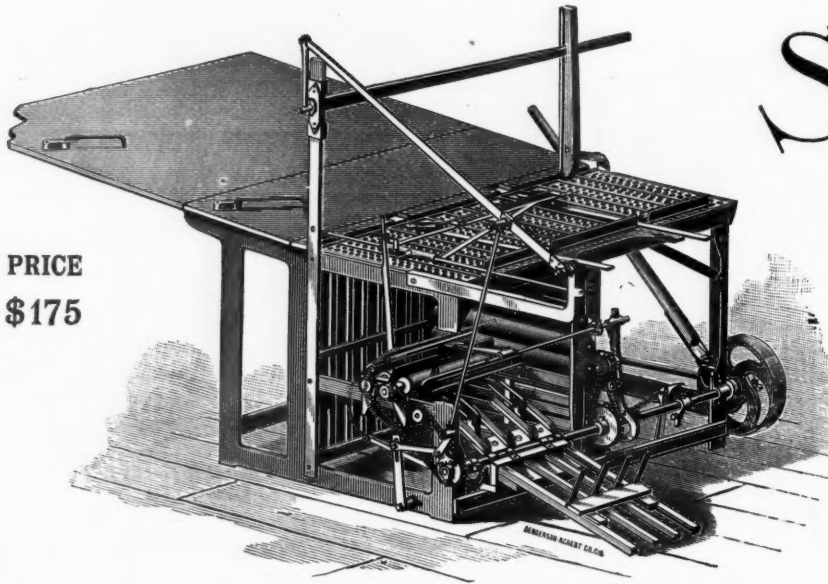
TWO-REVOLUTION, STOP-CYLINDER, SINGLE CYLINDER, LITHOGRAPHIC AND ROLL-FEED PERFECTING PRINTING MACHINES, PAPER FOLDERS, STEREOTYPE AND ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY, ETC.

Plainfield is forty minutes' ride on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Depot foot of Liberty Street, New York.

THE BASCOM NEWSPAPER FOLDER.

The Best, Simplest, Most Durable and Only Practical Folder for Country Offices built anywhere.

PRICE
\$175



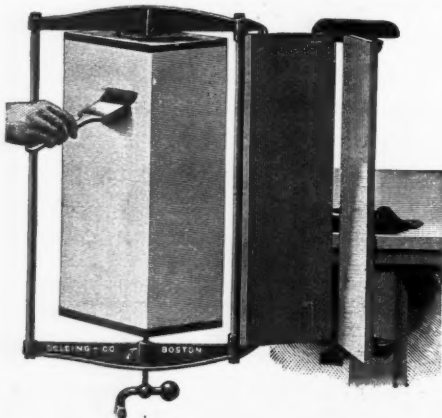
SOLD on the most liberal terms ever offered to newspaper men, and fully warranted for five years. This machine makes either three or four folds with positive delivery. There are more Bascom Folders in use in country offices than any other folder made; requires but one-tenth horse power and no extra shaft or pulleys; easily adjusted for any size paper (4 or 8 page—with supplement when desired); folds from 1,200 to 1,800 per hour, and any boy or girl can operate it. We have testimonials from all parts of the United States where

these machines are in use. A liberal discount will be given to those who set up the machine according to our printed directions. Full information, with testimonials, furnished on application to

BASCOM FOLDER CO., SUCCESSORS TO A. T. BASCOM & CO. Sidney, Ohio, U. S. A.

GOLDING'S TABLET PRESS.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL MACHINE FOR BLOCKING PAPER.



Blocks can be made of any thickness, the cardboard backs can be inserted anywhere, and the blocks as turned out by the press can be easily separated into sections by a thin, sharp knife, after the cement has set sufficiently to hold the paper.

The cement or compo can be applied to one, two or three sides of the paper as desired, with equal facility, and the edges of cards and pamphlets can be colored while clamped in the press. Calendar pads can be blocked with cardboard backs extending beyond the body of the pad at the top, if desired, and various other uses will suggest themselves to any printer or bookbinder.

REDUCTION IN PRICES:

No. 1, will hold 2,000 sheets, any size, up to 6x12 inches,	- - -	reduced to \$ 6.00
" 2, " " 5,000 " " " 8x16 "	- - -	" " 12.00

MANUFACTURED BY

GOLDING & CO., Boston, Mass.

BRANCH SALESROOMS:

45 Plymouth Place, CHICAGO, ILL. 710 Sansom St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BINDERS' LIQUID CEMENT.

ONE QUART WILL BIND OVER 150,000 SHEETS, NOTE SIZE.

Being a liquid, this cement is always ready and can be applied cold as easily as paste. It is much stronger than glue, will not break or crack easily, and when dry leaves a nice glossy finish. It can be used on paper, wood or metal. Being made in colors it is not necessary to use colored paper for a finish.

Red, Blue, Green or Yellow, ½ pints, 35c.; pints, 60c.; quarts, \$1.00; gallons, \$3.80.

Colorless, 2 ounces, 20c.; ½ pints, 30c.; pints, 55c.; quarts, 90c.; gallons, \$3.40.

GOLDING & COMPANY,
BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO.

SOLD BY PRINCIPAL DEALERS EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS.



T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN,

(ESTABLISHED 1835)

MANUFACTURERS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE OF

PAPER CUTTERS AND BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY

IN THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS FOR

THE THOMPSON WIRE STITCHERS,
THE BELMONT FOLDING MACHINES,
"CHAMPION" AND "DEFIANCE" NUMBERING MACHINES.

OFFICES AND SALESROOMS:

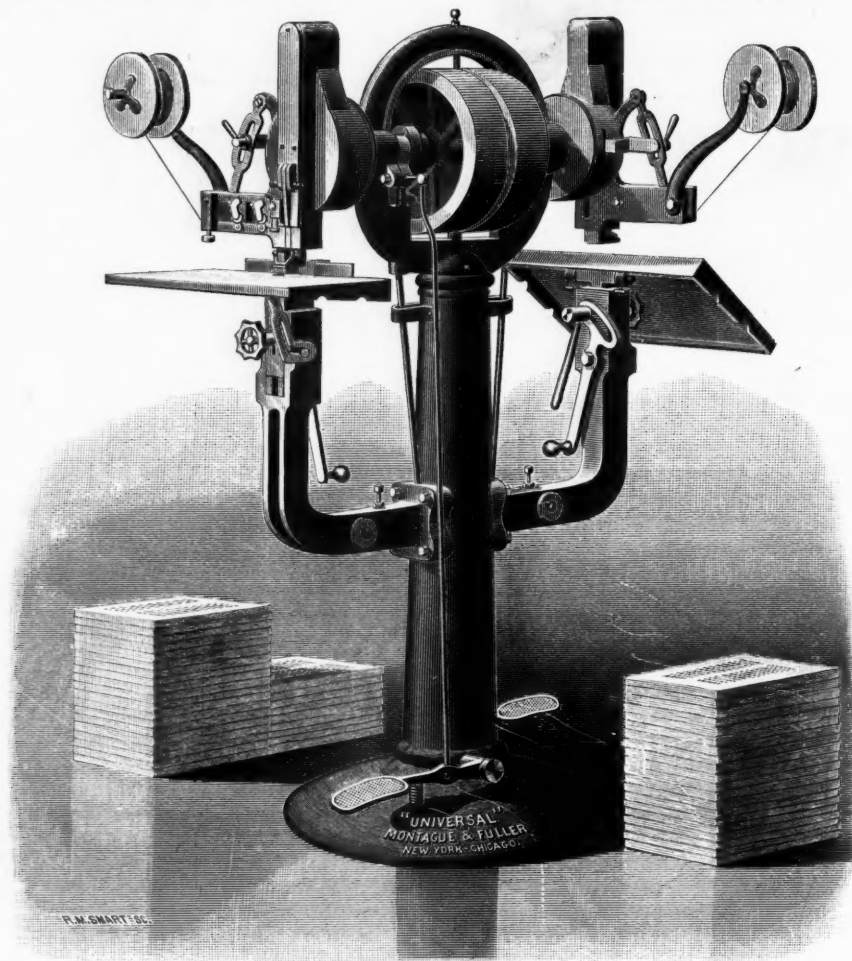
25 CENTRE ST. AND 2, 4 AND 6 READE ST., NEW YORK.

413 DEARBORN ST. AND 136 PLYMOUTH PL., CHICAGO.

WORKS—CHAMPLAIN, N. Y.

CORNER TRIMMER		<h2 style="margin: 0;">"HICKOK"</h2>		HARRISBURG, PA., U. S. A.		HICKOK	
		WE MAKE		FEINT LINERS. SINGLE STRIKERS. DUPLEX STRIKERS. MANIFOLD STRIKERS. SHEET LAPPERS. UNDERLIFTS.			
		Ruling Machines. Paging Machines. Numbering Machines. Sawing Machines. Foot or Power, Corner Trimmers. Roller Backers. Job Backers.		Ruling Pens. Knife Grinders. Binders' Board Cutters, Hand or Rotary, Etc., Etc., Etc.			
		WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. FULL BINDERY OUTFITS.		THE W. O. HICKOK MFG. CO., HARRISBURG, PA.			

THE LATEST WIRE-STITCHING MACHINE.



THE "UNIVERSAL."

THIS NEW MACHINE has been designed to meet the requirements of all in need of a wire stitching machine, and the builder has succeeded in combining in one machine all the many advantages long needed—and found in no two machines of any other make. These advantages consist of **simple adjustments**, and few of them, to change from one thickness of work to another, a **greater range of work**, **economy of room** required, and **speed**.

Two operators can work at the one machine at one time, one doing "saddle" work and the other side stitching.

One side is fitted up for saddle work and round wire, and will stitch from a single sheet to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness. The opposite side is fitted with flat table, to do work with flat wire from a single sheet up to $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in thickness. Both tables are made convertible to do flat or saddle work, but each side is limited to the class of wire and capacity as described above.

PRICE, F. O. B. CARS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, \$450.00.

Machine fitted with convertible tables and **extra bars and parts** to do both kinds of work on both sides of machine alike, \$50 extra.

Any fair, good wire, can be used on this machine, there is no lease connected with it that forces the trade to purchase at a high price, an inferior quality of wire. All duplicate parts will be supplied at a reasonable price, and each piece will be guaranteed.

MONTAGUE & FULLER,

SOLE AGENTS,

28 READE STREET,
..... NEW YORK.

345 DEARBORN ST.,
..... CHICAGO, ILL.

THE SMYTH BOOK-SEWING MACHINES,
THE ELLIOTT THREAD STITCHING MACHINES,
THE CHAMBERS BOOK-FOLDING MACHINES,

THE ACME PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES,
THE CHRISTIE BEVELING MACHINE,
THE AUTOMATIC PAPER-FEEDING MACHINE,
THE ELLIS BOOK TRIMMER.

THE SEYBOLD AUTOMATIC BOOK-TRIMMER,
THE SEYBOLD STANDING PRESS,
THE ELLIS ROLLER BACKER,

Manufacturers of EMBOSSERS, INKERS, SMASHERS, FOUR-ROD and ARCH PRESSES.

Proprietors of "M. & F." THREAD for SMYTH BOOK-SEWING MACHINES.

DEALERS IN

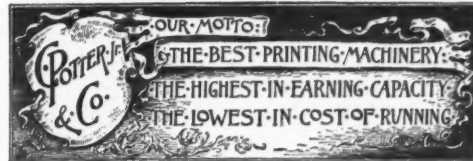
Ruling Machines, Paging and Numbering Machines, Round Corner Cutters, Gauge Table Shears, Grinding Machines, Job Backers, Gilding Presses, Iron Standing Presses, Brass-Bound Boards, Finishing Presses, Sawing Machines, etc.

THREAD, WIRE, DUPLICATE PARTS, ETC., AT FACTORY PRICES.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY MACHINE WE SELL.



C. POTTER, JR.
H. W. FISH.
J. M. TITSWORTH.
D. E. TITSWORTH.



THE POTTER

WEB PRINTING AND FOLDING MACHINES,

FLAT-BED PERFECTING,

LITHOGRAPHIC,

TWO-REVOLUTION, TWO AND FOUR ROLL,

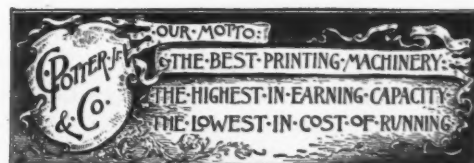
DRUM CYLINDER

PRESSES &

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
MONEY MAKERS.

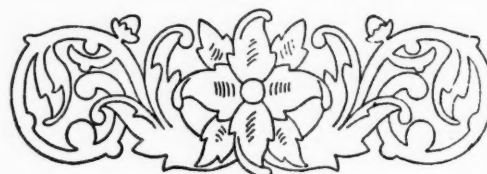
C. POTTER, Jr., & CO.,

12 & 14 SPRUCE STREET,
NEW YORK.





AN UNRIVALED OFFER



To anyone sending us the names of eight subscribers at the regular club rate (\$1.50 per year each), the amount, \$12.00, to accompany order, we will send by express, charges prepaid, as a premium, a reversible

POLITICAL AND UNITED STATES MAP,

Latest edition, printed in eleven colors; size, 5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 10 inches.

This double map contains on one side Rand, McNally & Co's latest United States map, showing all counties, railroads, towns and postoffices, and on the other side the following:

A diagram showing all of the Political Parties, 11 x 66.
A diagram showing all Presidents and Cabinets, 5 x 66.
A diagram showing Political Complexion of each Congress.
A diagram showing Creeds of the World, 13 x 10.
A diagram showing Standing Armies of each Nation, 13 x 10.
A diagram showing Naval Tonnage of each Nation, 13 x 10.
A complete map of the World, 13 x 20.
A map of Central America, 10 x 13.

A map of Alaska, 10 x 13.
A map of South Africa, 10 x 13.
A map of Upper Nubia and Habesh or Abyssinia, 10 x 13.
A map of Persia, Afghanistan and Beluchistan, 10 x 13.
A complete map of Solar System—best ever made, 13 x 10.
The Names of all Cabinet Officers, with length of term.
Pictures of all the Presidents from Washington to Harrison.

IT ALSO GIVES IN BRIEF

The History of the U. S. Government by Congresses.
The History of the U. S. by Administrations.
An Analysis of the Federal Government.

Issues of all Political Parties.
The History of all Political Parties in this Country.
The Popular and Electoral Vote for each Candidate.

THE INLAND PRINTER

Contains, every month, from 80 to 100 pages. It is a magazine that every printer, or anyone interested in typographic matters, should subscribe for. Its original articles, editorials, news items, illustrations and presswork, challenge careful reading and command the highest commendation.

Address all orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., Publishers,

183 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.